

San Alexos

Ennesen

San Alexos: Spanish name for rancheria Chuguilm 2 leagues SW of San Antonio Mission in 'San Alexos' Valley, mentioned in San Antonio Mission Books, MS Copy by A. Pinart Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Chuguilm

See also Chuguilm, Squilm, Chuquilin

San Antonio

Kam'-me-i

Yuman

San Antonio or San Antonio de Padua: Spanish name for rancheria near San Diego called by Indians Choyai.--
Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

San Antonio (or Las Choyas): Rancheria mentioned in list of marriages of Indians subject to San Diego Mission.
--Libros de Mision de San Diego, Extractos por Tomas Savage, Bancroft Library, p 3-4, 1878.

Las Choyas Valley is located about 2 mi. E of the present city of San Diego.

San Antonio

Esselen?

Ennesen?

San Antonio: Spanish name for rancheria Lima not far from San Antonio Mission in the direction of Monterey.--
San Antonio Mission Books, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Lima

See also Lima,

Tribe _____

Name San Antonio _____

Standard form Arsoy _____

Tribe ☐

Village ☒

Other ☐

Source Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, 1771-1804.

Identification and remarks Spanish name for Arsoy, rancheria mentioned in the Book of Baptisms, Santa Clara Mission.

San Antonio

San Antonio: Spanish name for rancheria Arsoy mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Clara Mission. Also called rancheria del Coyote.-- Mision de Santa Clara, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1804.

See also Arsoy

San Antonio

Olhonean
Enneen?

San Antonio: Spanish name for rancheria Cajasta mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Cajasta

Note: Possibly on San Antonio or Pescadero Rancho N of Pescadero Point.]

See also Cajasta, Casasta,

San Antonio

Ennesen

San Antonio and San Miguel. -- Vocabulary. -- Arroyo de la Cuesta, Idiomas Californias, MS, 1821.

[MS comment by A.S. Gatschet -- "Agrees with Sitjar and Horatio Hale (or the author of the collection in Am. Ethn. Soc. vol. ii).

See En'-ne-sen

See also Salinan.

San Antonio

(Telamé of Gatschet)

Ennesen

Popular name for Indians at and about San Antonio Mission, Monterey Co., Calif. (Language Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 152, 1877, 157, Append. H.)

See Gatschet, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, 331-333, 1876, and Wheeler Surv. Monog. Vol. VIII, Archaeology, 419, 1879. - Powell in Pomere, Tribe of Calif. 568 & 569, 1877. ^{Vocab.}

Spoke same language as at Chulam rancheria at San Miguel Mission, but different from that of Chalonos at Soledad. ^{1875.}
Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 27, 1860 (much important matter ibid). [Partly quoted by

Bancroft, Native Races, III, 156 (tribe called Tatché, Telamé, or Sextapay), who also quotes language from Sitjar, 656-658.

Short vocab. by Dr. Coulter quoted by Latham, in comparison with one from San Miguel mission, with comments. - Latham, Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 77-78, 1854; Ibid Opuscula, 305-306, 1860.

See also & most important, Sitjar, Vocabulario de la M. de San Antonio, a copy of which (folio) I have. - com.

San Antonio de Padua

San Antonio de Padua. The third Franciscan mission established in California. The place was chosen by Father Junípero Serra in the well-wooded valley of the stream now known as San Antonio r., about 6 m. from the present town of Jolon, Monterey co. The native name of the place was Texhaya, or Teshaya. Here the mission was founded by Serra with great enthusiasm on July 14, 1771, though only one native was present. The Indians, however, proved friendly; they brought food and helped in the work of constructing the church and other necessary buildings. The first native was baptized a month later, and by the end of 1772, 158 baptisms were reported. In 1780 the neophytes numbered 585, while by 1790 they had reached 1,076, making it the largest mission community at that time in California. By 1800 there was a slight increase to 1,118, while the greatest number in the history of the mission, 1,124, was reached in 1805. The wealth of the mission was not so great as that of some others. The land was reported as rather sterile and difficult to irrigate, although the average crop for the decade ending 1810 was 3,780 bushels. In the year last named there were 3,700 cattle, 700 horses, and more than 8,000 sheep. Though the

number of the neophytes gradually decreased, reaching 878 in 1820 and 681 in 1830, the mission live stock continued to multiply and the crops were nearly as good as before. In 1830 Robinson (Life in California, 81, 1846) reported that everything at the mission was in the most perfect order, and the Indians cleanly and well dressed. Beyond an attack on the mission converts by some outside natives in 1774, in which one Indian only

was wounded, there does not seem to have been any trouble with the natives in this region. By 1830 there were said to be no more gentiles within 75 m. Up to 1834 the total number of Indians baptized was 4,348, of whom 2,587 were children. The earlier buildings of the mission were of adobe, but a new and larger church with arched corridors and a brick front was begun about 1809, and completed within the next ten years. The mission was formally secularized in 1835, and during the next few years declined rapidly, losing a large part of its stock. There was much friction between Padre Mercado and the civil administrator, and many of the Indians deserted because of bad treatment. As with the other missions, the control was restored to the

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over]

San Antonio de Padua

Chumashan

San Antonio de Padua: Name given by Spaniards to ran-
cheria Matilja in Ventura Co.--Mision de San Buenaven-
tura, Libro de Bautismos, 1782-1808.

See Matilja

[Note: Not to be confused with the Indians of the Mission
of San Antonio de Padua, Monterey Co.]

See also Matilja; Má-ti-la-ha

padres in 1843, but too late to accomplish much good. There seems to be no record of the sale of the mission. Padre Doroteo Ambris remained there for several years, and at his death the mission was deserted, except for an occasional service by a visiting priest from San Miguel. The place remained in ruins until 1904, when the Landmarks Club of California undertook its preservation. The Indians in the neighborhood of the San Antonio mission belonged to the Salinan linguistic stock, but the mission also had neophytes from the San Joaquin valley, probably Yokuts. The following names of villages have been taken from the old mission books (Taylor, Cal. Farmer, Apr. 27, 1860): Atnel, Chacomex, Chitama, Cholucyte, Chunapatama, Chuquilin (San Miguelita), Chuzach, Cinnisel, Ejmal, Ginace, Iolon, Lamaca, Lima, Quina (Quinada), Sapaywis, Seama, Steloglamo, Subazama, Tecolom, Teshaya, Tetachoya (Ojitos), Texja, Tsilacomap, Zassalet, Zumblito. The rancherias, it is said, were generally named after their chiefs. 424 (A. B. L.)

"San Antonio or Las Choyas" ^{Kiam'-me-i}

Yuman

Name of rancheria in mission books of San Diego, Calif.,
~~in 1798~~ --Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 656^{pt. 4}, 1884.

See also Choyas

San Athanasio

San Athanasio (Saint Athanasius). A Cochimi pueblo and visita 5 leagues from San Ignacio de Kadakaman mission, Lower California, in 1745.—Venegas, Hist. Cal., II, 198, 1759.

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Sanayac

Sanayac: Rancheria mentioned once (in 1828) in Libro de Bautismos, Misión Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Diegueno

San Barnardo

Yuman

"Rancheria of San Barnardo....deserted except by a few Indians." --Emory: Military Reconnoissance, 1846-7, 110, 1848.

San Benito

Serrano

Mohinean

San Benito (Saint Benedict). A former Serrano village of 80 inhabitants near the source of the Rio Mohave, 3 leagues N. E. over the mountains from San Bernardino valley. It was visited and so named by Fray Francisco Garcés in 1776.—Garcés, Diary (1776), 246, 1900.

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Bancroft, Hist. of California, I, 275^{pt. note}, 1884 (after Garcés).
^

Not to be confused with the modern place of same name in San Benito Co.

San Benito Palermo

San Benito Palermo: Spanish name for rancheria of the Batequitos, called San Dieguito by the Spaniards before 1777.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See Batequitos

"San Bernardino, or Guachinga"

Mohican?

Error for San Bernardino, So. Calif., of which Guachinga was probably the original name, visited by Sanchez in 1821.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 443, 1885 (ft. note).

San Bernardino

Cahuilla?

Name on map of Los Angeles District, 1800-30, at headwaters R. Sta. Ana directly east of S. Gabriel.--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., II, 352, 1885.

"The Guachama rancheria, called also San Bernardino, some fifteen leagues from San Gabriel."--Ibid 356.

See Guachama, Wachama, Guachinga.

San Bernardino

Chumashan

San Bernardino: Spanish name for rancheria Salahuaj; also called El Montecito.--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libros de Mision, MSS, 1786-1825.

San Bernardino

San Bernardino: Rancheria mentioned repeatedly (over 500 Indians) in first and second Books of Baptisms, Santa Clara Mission, MSS, 1771-1804; 1804-1843.

San Bernardino

Mohinean

A pagan Indian settlement 15 leagues NE of San Gabriel Mission, So. Calif., in 1821.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 568, 1885 (ft. note).

San Bernardino.-- Apparently Spanish name of a rancheria of Serranos presumably near present town of same name. Language "not at all understood" by the Gabrieles [= Tongva]. Hugo Ried (ms, 1852), Hoffman: Bull. Essex Inst. XVII, 3, 1885.

San Bernardino (Sanjones or Ensen)

Salinan ?

[Name of Rancheria?] "between the rancho del rey and Soledad" in Monterey District in 1801.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 618, 1885 (ft. note). In 1801 San Carlos Mission had cattle rancho "at S. Bernardino, or Sanjones, or Ensen, between the rancho del rey and Soledad." [Evidently on west side Salinas Valley not far from present Chualar]

See also En'-ne-sen

San Bernardo

San Bernardo: Spanish name for rancheria Partacsi mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission, 1791-1835, MS
Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Partacsi

See also Partacsi, Partaxsi.

San Bernardo

Chumashan

San Bernardó: Spanish name for rancheria Mupu, mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Buenaventura, MS, 1782-1808.

See Mupu

San Bernardo

Kam-me-i

Yuman

San Bernardo: Spanish name for rancheria Paguay mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822

See Paguay

San Bruno

Olhonean

San Bruno: Spanish name for rancherias Chagunte and Chipisclin, the former on W coast S of Pt. San Pedro, the latter apparently at or near site of present San Bruno.--Mision de San Francisco, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1776-1810..

San Bruno

Olhonean

San Bruno: Spanish name for rancheria Chipisclin or Siplichiquin mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.
See Siplichiquin.

San Buenaventura

San Buenaventura: Spanish name for rancheria Onap mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Onas

San Buenaventura

San Buenaventura. The ninth Franciscan mission founded in California, and the last by Father Junípero Serra. The site was chosen within the limits of the present Ventura, Ventura co., near the beach and adjoining one of the native villages, and the usual founding ceremonies took place Mar. 31, 1782. The natives seemed pleased with the prospect and readily aided in the construction of the new buildings. The increase in the number of neophytes was not so rapid as at some of the missions. In 1790 there were 385; in 1800, 715; in 1810, 1,297; while the highest number, 1,328, was reached in 1816. In other respects the mission was very successful; it had more cattle (10,013 head) and raised more grain (9,400 bushels) in 1800 than any other place in California. Vancouver visited the mission in Nov. 1793, and remarked on the quantity, variety, and general excellence of its vegetables and fruits. The buildings also were excellent, though the new stone church was not completed and dedicated until 1809. During the first decade of the 19th century the mission continued the most prosperous in California. In 1810 there were 21,221 cattle, 3,276 horses and mules, and 8,543 small

stock, with an average crop for the decade of 6,400 bushels. Though losing somewhat by 1820, the mission still retained first place. The earthquake of 1812, which destroyed the church at San Juan Capistrano, also severely injured the new church of San Buenaventura, and it was feared that the whole mission site was settling into the sea, so that all the inhabitants removed to higher ground for three months. After 1820 the mission declined rapidly, both in converts and in material prosperity. In 1830 there were 726 neophytes, and 626 in 1834. Up to that time the total number of natives baptized was 3,805, of whom 1,909 were children. Secularization does not seem to have been carried out here until 1837. Bancroft estimates that in 1840 there were about 250 Indians in the community and as many more scattered in the district. In 1844 the mission was reported as still fairly prosperous; in 1846 the lands were sold for \$12,000. The buildings remained in the possession of the Catholic Church, and since 1843 the mission has been the regular parish church of Ventura, which in garbled form was named from the mission. In 1893 the old church was so renovated as to lose much of its historic interest. The Indians among whom San Buenaventura mission was established belonged to the Chumashan (q. v.) linguistic family, which probably furnished the major portion of the neophytes. (A. B. L.)

Chumashan

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San Carlos

San Carlos: Spanish name for rancheria mentioned repeatedly (over 500 Indians) in first & second books of Baptisms, Santa Clara Mission, MSS, 1771-1804, 1804-1843..

Sanchines

Olhonean

Sanchines. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.-- Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Sanchines

Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874. Typographical error for Lamchines

~~See Saneoneños~~

~~See also Sanjones~~

San Clemente Island

San Clemente Island. — Liuseño name: Kimki harasa. —

Sparkman: Culture of Luiseño Indians.

Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn. Vol.

8, 191, Aug. 7, 1908.

Sanconeños

Ennesen

One of seven tribes at San Carlos Mission, Monterey, in 1811, according to a Spanish MS of the Padres. — Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs: Arch. & Eth., vol. 8, p. 20, 1908.

Evidently a Spanish-Mexican name.

Sanconeños: Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara, 1811 or 1812. (Extract, Bancroft Library MS, 7: 124, 1876.)

See also ~~Sanabines~~, Sanjones, Zanjones

San Daniel

Sⁿ Daniel: Spanish name for rancheria Uypi mentioned in
Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS
Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Uypi

See also Uypi, Uyp, U-ypa, Uypu, Guipu, oypou

San Dieginos See Diegeño

J. Q. A. Stanley in Ref. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1865, 127, 1865. Yuman

San Diego

San Diego (Saint James). The first mission established within the present state of California. After the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767, the Spanish authorities determined to found a number of military and missionary establishments in California. The mission work was placed in the hands of the Franciscans, and Father Junípero Serra, who was already president of the missions of Lower California, took charge. Two vessels and two land expeditions were dispatched northward from the settlements in Lower California, and reached the harbor of San Diego, named and described in 1602 by Vizcaino, in the early summer of 1769. Serra arrived with the last land division on July 1, and on July 16 he formally founded the mission, dedicating it to San Diego de Alcalá. The place chosen was at the present Old Town, on a hill near the bay, at or near the native village of Cosoy. The natives were by no means timid; indeed they soon became so bold in their thievish operations that they made a concerted attempt to plunder the settlement. In the conflict which followed, Aug. 15, 1769, one Spaniard and a number of Indians were killed. After this a stockade was built around the mission, and the natives became more respectful.

The missionary work was at first without success, and it was a year or more before the first neophyte was enrolled, while for several years the work progressed but slowly. During the first few years the mission also suffered much from lack of supplies, and at one time was on the point of being abandoned when the supplies arrived. Owing to lack of knowledge of local conditions the crops of the first two or three years were not successful. In 1774 the mission was moved N. E. up the valley about 6 m. to a place called by the natives Nipaguay, while the old site at Cosoy became the presidio. At the new locality various buildings were erected, including a wooden church, 18x57 ft, with roof of tules. At the end of this year there were 97 neophytes; the crops had been fairly successful and the livestock were increasing. During the summer of 1775 the prospects seemed bright: on one day 60 new converts were baptized; but a little later, on the night of Nov. 4, 1775, the mission was attacked by nearly 800 Indians. The total number of persons at the mission was only 11—4 soldiers, the two priests, and 5 others, two of whom were boys. Father Jayme and two of the men were killed, and most of the buildings burned. This uprising seems to have been due largely

Yuman

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San Diego

Yuman

Mission in So. California, 5 miles from the town of San Diego, where "stand the thatched huts of the Indians, formerly serfs or péons—now the sole occupants of the mission grounds. They are indolent and filthy, with more of the vices acquired from the whites than of the virtues supposed to belong to their race."—Whipple, Expd. from San Diego to the Colorado in 1849, 31st Cong. 2d Sess., Sen. Ex. Doc. 19, p. 2, 1851.

San Diego Mission

Dieguino village.—Bancroft (after Hayes' MS), Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

San Diego Indians

Applied to natives under mission control in 1787.—Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 458 (footnote), 1884.

to two of the recently baptized neophytes, who incited the neighboring rancherías to make the attack. For several years after there were reports of intended hostilities, but aside from an expedition sent against the hostile Indians of Pamó in 1778, there seems to have been no open conflict. Meanwhile the mission building had been rebuilt and the number of neophytes increased rapidly. In 1783

there were 740; in 1790, 856; and in 1800, 1,523, the mission at that time being the most populous in California. In 1797 there were 554 baptisms, the second largest number recorded for a single year at any California mission. Fages reported in 1787 that on account of the sterility of the soil not more than half the neophytes lived at the mission, and indeed it seems that the converts lived more independently than at the other missions, occupying to a large extent their own rancherías. About the year 1800 extensive irrigation works were begun, including a large dam, still in existence, which was constructed about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the mission, though this may not have been finished before 1817 or even later. A new church was built and dedicated Nov. 12, 1813. During the decade ending with 1820 the death rate among the neophytes was 77 per cent of baptisms and 35 per cent of population. The greatest number of neophytes, 1,829, was reached

in 1824, while by 1830, the number had decreased to about the same as in 1820. During this decade the mission attained its greatest prosperity and had several ranches and cattle stations in the neighboring valleys. One of the most important was at Santa Isabel, where a chapel was built in 1822 for the 450 neophytes of that place. From the time of its founding to its secularization in 1834, when statistics ceased, the total number of Indians baptized numbered 6,036, of whom 2,685 were children. As the neophytes here had never been so closely attached to the mission as elsewhere, the change due to secularization was not great, the decay of the mission having begun a decade before. The opportunity was given the Indians in 1833 to become independent of the mission and take up lands for themselves, but very few accepted the offer. In Nov. 1834, the native pueblo of San Pascual was reported to contain 34 families. In 1840 there were still about 800 ex-neophytes nominally under the control of mission authorities, though but 50 at the mission proper. The mission building and orchards still remained in charge of the padres till about 1846, when they were sold by Governor Pico. In 1852 the buildings were used as barracks by United States troops. Of the old adobe church but little now remains excepting the façade and some crumbling walls, but

steps have been taken by the Landmarks Club of California to prevent further decay. The Indians in the neighborhood of San Diego, from whom the mission drew most of its neophytes, belong to the Yuman linguistic stock, and have been given the collective name Diegueños (q. v.).

(A. B. L.)

San Diego See Diegueño

Yuman.

Name used roughly in tribal sense by ^{Lovett, and others.} Boas, Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci. 44 (for 1895), 261, short vocab. facip 264, 1896.

W. E. Lovett, Repts. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1865, 122, 1865.

San Diego Mission. - Name used for Diegueno village at San Diego Mission, in Treaty of Santa Isabel. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3^d Sess., 133, 1857.

San Dieguenos (San Dieguano) Kammei

Yuman

• San Dieguenos (also misprinted ^{San} Dieguano) Mention of customs by Mrs. Millicent Humason Lee, La Jolla Journal, Feb. 6, 1930.

La Jolla Journal, Feb. 6, 1930

Tells of the Life Of Local Indians

Before a most interested audience Monday, Mrs. Millicent Humason Lee told of a little known tribe of Indians, our own San Dieguenos, their primitive life and customs, their arts, their possibilities and needs. The speaker is an authority on Indian life in other tribes. "If you are to study the San Dieguano Indians", she said, "forget all you know of other Indians, for they are just a primitive people, who used to do the things they wished, were happy in their building, fishing and taking food that came to their hands, and when they got restless, they moved on". Mrs. Lee told of the ingenuity of this tribe, its fashion of preparing and storing food, its basketry, and much that she said illustrated scenes in the pageant when the Marston Museum at Old Town was dedicated. The Indians, it seems, enjoy being part of a show or pageant. Mrs. Lee feels strongly that they should be helped, taught practically, and encouraged by their friends of our race. There is much we may learn in a study of their tribal life, and if we deal sensibly with the San Dieguenos, they will learn to be, in the best sense, "good Indians", adapting themselves, yet not forgetting who and what they are in a desire to be like our race.

San Diego See Diegueño

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San Dieguito

Spanish name for Dieguino village in Southern Calif. —
 S. Arguello, House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3^d Sess. p. 117, 1857.
 Also, 18 California Treaties, Senate Confidential Doc. 32^d Cong. 1st Sess.
 p. Reprint, p. 43, Jan. 1857.

• San Dieguito

. Dieguino village of about 20 persons. — Bancroft (after
 Hayes' MS), Native Races, I, '458, 1874.

. Located on map of San Diego district 1800-30 near mouth
 of San Dieguito River, Calif. — Bancroft, Hist. of Calif.,
 II, 105, 1885.

. ~~Mentioned in 1831. Ibid, III, 612, 1885 (N.M.).~~

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San Dieguito

San Dieguito: Spanish name for rancheria of los Batequitos,
 later (1777) called San Benito Palermo by the Spanish. —
 Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See Batequitos.

• San Dieguito

- A pueblo of ex-neophytes from San Diego Mission, So. California, organized with ^{about} 15 families, ^{perhaps} in 1833. --Bancroft, Hist. ~~of~~ Calif., III, 628, 1885.

San Dieguito (Little Saint James)

Yuman

San Dieguito (Little Saint James). A Diegueño settlement, established after the secularization act of 1834, about halfway between San Diego and San Luis Rey missions, s. Cal.

San Dieguito.--Arguello (1856) in H.R.Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 117, 1857. San Dieguito.--Kroeber in Univ. Cal. Pub., Am. Arch. and Eth., IV, 146, 1907. Sinyaupichkara.--Ibid. 149 (native name). Unov.--Ibid. (Luiseno name). **Handbook Am. Indians**
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Diegueño

San Dieguito

Yuman

Diegueño village mentioned in Treaty of Santa Fe, Jan. 7, 1852. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3^d Sess., 133, 1857.

San Dieguito in 18 California Treaties, Senate Confidential Doc. 32^d Cong. 1st Sess. p. - . Reprint, p. 43, Jan. 1905.

See San Dieguito.

San Dionysio

Sⁿ Dionysio: Spanish name for rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Sanelos

Sho-ko'-ah

Pomoan

- Sanelos: Tribe in Sanel Valley, ^[Hopland] on Russian River, Mendocino Co. (Spanish rendering of Sanel people).--Carl Purdy, Pomo Indian Baskets and their Makers, Land of Sunshine, 442, Dec. 1901, Reprint, 5, 1902.

See Sho-ko'-ah

See also Sanel, Se-nel', Sai-nels, Sai-nals, Sai-nell

• Sanél[s] see Senel

Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I pp. ^{386, 451, 1874;} 362, 1874;

On Russian River near Sanél. - Pomo dialect, Vol. III, ^{643, 1875.} 566, 1875.

• Vocab. of numerals 1 to 10. -- Ibid, III, 644, 1875.

Sanels. -- "Keane, App. Stanford's Comp. (Cent. and So. Am.), 476, 1878
(quoted by Powell. Linguistic Families, p. 87, 1891).

Sanels. - Hist. Mendocino Co., Calif. ^{173, 466, 1880} (Original rancheria so of
present Hopland; now (1880) about 1½ mile north of Hopland. Population
about 150 in 1880); Palmer's Hist. Lake & Napa Counties. p. 287 Lake Co. 1891.

Sanel pomo. - "On Russian River... just above Cloverdale, there were the
Sanel pomo, which tribe extended to the vicinity of Ukiah". - Hist. Mendocino Co. ⁽¹⁸⁸⁰⁾ 167, 1880.

See Sho-ko'-ah

See also Se-nel', Sanelos, Sai-nals, Sai-nels, Sai-nell.

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• San Felipe

Diegueno

Yuman

Spanish name of Indian village in Southern California. - Reft.
Comm. Ind. Affairs for 1891, Pt. 2, p. 74, 1891 (100 inhabitants in 1891).
Ibid for 1893, 125, 127, 130, 1893 (number 77 in 1893 [p. 125]; 69 [p. 127]). - Ibid
for 1894, 121, 1895. - Ibid for 1895, 132, 134, 1896. - Ibid for 1896, 130, 1897. -
Ibid for 1897, 119, 1897. - Ibid for 1898, 136, 1898 (78 inhabitants). - Ibid for
1902 (40 inhabitants). -

San Felipe. - Lt. A. P. Greene, H.R. Doc. 296, 41st Cong. 2^d Sess. p. 10, 1870.
Kroeber, Shoshonian Dialects of Calif. 147, 1907.

• San Felipe

. Dieguino village. - Bancroft (after Hayes' MS), Native
Races, I, 458, 1874.

See also San Fillippe

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Sanel: "The old Indian town of Sanel, situated near the American town of the same name, once contained, judging by the regular streets laid out at right angles, and the numerous assembly halls which are indicated by the large circular embankments, 1500 inhabitants. In 1847 it still numbered about 500." Stephen Powers, Indians of W Nevada and California, Ann.Rept.Smithsonian Inst. (for 1876) p.457, 1877.

• Sanel: L.A. Dorrington. Indian agent. Mention only.-- Chico [California] Enterprise, March 9, 1927.

Sanel Indians: "Following up Russian River they would come to the rancheria of the Sanel Indians. . . a sort of 2d cousin of the Hoolanapos".--Palmer's Hist. of Lake & Napa Counties, 48 of Lake Co., 1881.

Lower

San Felipe

Name on map of San Diego district 1800-30, ^{east} a little SE of Santa Isabel and north of 33° lat.--Bancroft, Hist. of ~~Calif., II, 105, 1885. on the California side of the Colorado.~~

Calif., II, 105, 1885.

"S. Felipe rancherias on the California side of the Colorado."--Ibid, IV, 1886, p. 70.

There is also another Indian village where the people are living with the sword of eviction suspended over their heads. San Felipe (or La Ciénega, as the Indians call it) is a poor little reservation lying on the foothills of Volcan mountain, on the Eastern side looking towards the desert. The land around is like the desert except where the fertile valley opens out where the Indians used to live, now of course owned by a white man and called the San Felipe ranch. The limited tract to which the Indians have retreated is a bog, where the precious water wastes itself in a clay soil where nothing but a rank willow growth can flourish, except where perhaps four acres better situated yield a little grain. But even this poor refuge, the destitute village with its few pitiful acres, has been coveted by the white man, with whom to covet is to acquire, where Indian land is concerned.

C.F. Lummis, Land of Sunshine, p. 250, Oct. 1901.

San Felipe

Yuman ?

San Felipe. A former Diegueño rancheria about 70 m. n.e. of San Diego, s. Cal. As the Indians failed to prove title, the land was confirmed to white settlers by court decision, and in 1903, under act of Congress of May 27, 1902, the 40 occupants of San Felipe were removed to a new reservation at Pala. See Melejo.

Puerta San Felipe.--Jackson and Kinney, Rep. Mission Inds., 24, 1883. San Felipe.--Kelsey, Report, 29, 1906 (misprint). San Felipe.--Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 12, 1863. **Handbook Am. Indians**
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[over

San Felipe

"Deserted Indian village of San Felipe," E of Warner's Ranch, So. Calif. --Emory: Military Reconnoissance, 1846-7, 104, 1848.

San Felipe.- Deserted Indian village passed by Kearny and his men Dec. 1, 1846, en route from the Colorado to San Gabriel via Alamo, salt Laguna, Carrizo Creek, Bayo Cita (Vallecito?), and Warner's rancho.-Bancroft, Hist. Calif., V, 339, 1886.

Lover

San Fernandēño

Tongva

Tongvan

San Fernandēño: --W. D. Strong, ^("The Juaneño and San Fernandēño") Analysis of Southwestern Soc.,
Am. Anthropol., numerous references, Jan.-Mar. 1927.
*Infant: "Pueblo-like features", p. 52.

San Fernando

Tongvan

San Fernando (Saint Ferdinand). A Franciscan mission, founded Sept. 8, 1797, in Los Angeles co., Cal. The site chosen is said to have been that of a native rancharia called Pascegna, but the place had already been occupied as a private ranch, with a house which the missionaries appropriated for their dwelling. Bancroft says that the name of the site was Achois Comihavit. The new mission was dedicated by Father Lasuen to San Fernando, Rey de España, the ceremonies being witnessed by a large gathering of natives. On the first day 10 children were baptized. By the close of the year there were 55 neophytes, and 310 in 1800. In 1806 an adobe church with tiled roof was consecrated. The number of neophytes reached 955 in 1810, while the death-rate was lower than at most of the missions. The mission seems to have been somewhat cramped for lands, at least numerous protests were made against the granting of neighboring ranches to private individuals. Nevertheless the mission was prosperous, the average crop for the decade ending 1810 being 5,220 bushels. The greatest number of neophytes, 1,080, was reached in 1819. After this there was a decided decline in both population and prosperity. In 1834 the natives num-

bered 792. Up to this time there had been baptized 2,784 Indians, of whom 1,367 were children. The effect of secularization was not so disastrous here as at most of the missions, the administrators in charge giving general satisfaction, so that in 1840 there were still 400 Indians in the ex-mission community. In 1843 San Fernando was returned to the control of the padres, but in 1845 was leased to private individuals, and in the following year was sold by Gov. Pico for \$1,120. The last resident minister left in 1847. The old mission church was built of adobe and is now in ruins, though the walls are still standing; the monastery has been repaired by the Landmarks Club of California. The Indians in the neighborhood of San Fernando belong to the Shoshonean linguistic stock and have been included under the name Gabrieleños (q. v.), though more distant tribes to the N.E. doubtless furnished many neophytes. The following villages are recorded as having existed in the neighborhood of San Fernando: Kowanga, Mapipinga, Okowvinjha, Pascegna, Quapa, Sawayanga, Tacuenga, Tuyunga. (A. B. L.)

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San Fernando

Chumashan

San Fernando: Spanish name for rancheria Mupu, mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808.

See Mupu

San Fernando Indians

Tongva

A rancho called San Francisco, ^{in Los Angeles district,} was granted to Antonio del Valle in 1839, "much against the wishes of the San Fernando Indians."--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., III, 633, 1885.

San Fernando Vellicata

San Fernando Vellicata. A Franciscan mission founded in 1769 by Padre Junípero Serra in the n. w. interior part of Lower California, lat. 30° (Browne, Pac. Slope, app., 50, 1869; Shea, Cath. Miss., 91, 1855). Vellicata is probably identical with Guiricata (see *San Juan de Dios*). Its inhabitants are described as peaceful, and, judging from the locality, were Cochimi.

San Fernando Villacata.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Jan. 24, 1862. **San Fernando Villacatta.**—Browne, op. cit. **St. Ferdinand.**—Shea, op. cit.

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San Fillippe

Diegueño?

Yuman?

Village + band in Southern California. — J. W. Preston in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1888, 10, 1888.

See also San Felipe

San Francisco

Ennesen

Sⁿ Francisco: Spanish name for rancheria Tetachoya in 'los ojitos' 2 leagues from San Antonio Mission, mentioned in Libros de Mision, Mision San Antonio, MS copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Tetachoya

See also Tetachoya

San Francisco

San Francisco: Spanish name for rancheria mentioned (71 Indians) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1777-1804.

San Francisco

San Francisco: Spanish name for rancheria Quiichi mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

San Francisco

Chumashan

San Francisco : Spanish name for rancheria Alcas[on La Patera rancho].-- Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Alcas

San Francisco

Chumashan (?)

San Francisco: Spanish name for rancheria Alcui mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Buenaventura, MS, 1782-1808.

See Alcui.

San Francisco

Kam-me-i

Yuman

San Francisco, San Francisco del Rincon: Spanish names for rancheria Jamó mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Jamó

San Francisco Borja

San Francisco Borja. A mission established among the Cochimi by Padre Wincelao Link in 1762; situated in lat. 29°, near the E. coast of Lower California. It was apparently only a visita of San Ignacio (lat. 28°) in 1745, Venegas mentioning it as such in 1759.

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San Francisco La Soledad: Kammei

Yuman

San Francisco La Soledad: Rancheria mentioned in list of marriages of Indians subject to San Diego Mission. --Libros de Mision de San Diego, Extractos por Tomas Savage, Bancroft Library, p 3-4, 1878.

The Soledad here referred to was 10 miles from San Diego city (or 4 or 5 from the old mission). See Bartlett, G.R. 'Personal Narrative'. Also see Engelhardt, Fr. Zephyrin, 'San Diego Mission', 305, 1920

San Francisco Nuestro Padre

Chumashan

San Francisco Nuestro Padre: Spanish name for rancheria Geló mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825. (also called San Miguel).

See Geló

San Francisco Solano

Esselen?

Ennesen?

Sⁿ Francisco Solano: Spanish name for rancheria Lechamtinil

"located on seashore on road to Lamaca", mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Lamaca on coast NW of San Antonio Mission is mentioned repeatedly in same record.

[Note: Not to be confused with Indians of Mission San Francisco Solano in Sonoma County]

See also Lechamtinil

San Francisco Solano:

San Francisco Solano: Spanish name for rancheria mentioned (135 Indians) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1771-1804.

San Francisco Xavier

Sⁿ F^{co} Xavier: Spanish name for rancheria Sitectac mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878

See Sitectac

Other rancherias mentioned in Santa Cruz Baptism Book as at Paraje [Place] of San Francisco Xavier: Uculin, Tomoi, Muistaca, Ustaca.

See also Sitectac

San Francisco Xavier de Viggé-Biaundo

San Francisco Xavier de Viggé-Biaundo. A Jesuit mission, commonly known as Biaundo, or Viaundo, founded in 1699 by Padre Picolo in Lower California. The 11 Indian settlements which belonged to it in 1702 are enumerated in Picolo's memoir of 1702 (Lettres Edifiantes, II, 62, 1841). Eight of these lay s. of the seat of the mission, which was in 25°45' lat., a few m. s.w. of Loreto. According to Hervas, the natives spoke Cochimi. According to Venegas (Hist. Cal., II, 196, 1759) it had only five visitas in 1745, one of which was doubtless Jacuenacahel (q.v.). The population was 485 in 1768, including that of its subordinate villages. (A. S. G.)
Biaundo.—Picolo in Stöcklein, Neue Welt-Bott, num. 72, p. 35, 1726. Francisco Xavier.—Venegas, Hist. Cal., I, 259, 1759. Saint-François-Xavier.—Picolo (1702) in Lettres Edifiantes, II, 63, 1841 (Biaundo, or). Saint-François-Xavier-de-Biaundo.—Picolo (1702), ibid., 62. San Francisco Javier.—Clavijero, Hist. Baja Cal., 109, 1852. San Francisco Xavier.—Venegas, Hist. Cal., I, 261, 1759. San Francisco Xavier de Viggé.—Taylor quoted by Browne, Res. Pac. Slope, app., 49, 1869. San Javier de Viggé.—Clavijero, Hist. Baja Cal., 46, 1852. San Xavier de Viaundo.—Venegas, op. cit., 264. San Xavier de Viggé.—Ibid., 325. St. Xavier.—Ibid., 396. Viggé Biaundo.—Ibid., 258.

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San Francisquita

Eslén

San Francisquita.--Spanish name for the former rancheria of Echilat, 12 miles SE of Carmelo Mission (inside the hills eastward). -- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, No. 9, April 20, 1860.

San Francisquita.-- Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races I, 454, 1874.

See also Echilat

Sanfritches

Shoshonean

Sanfritches: Headwaters of San Pitch Creek, Utah (in San Pete Valley).--Garland Hurt, The Utah Expedition, House Doc. No. 71, p. 200, ~~Washington~~, Feb. 26, 1858.

See also San Pitches, Sanpiche.

San Gabriel

San Gabriel (Syn. Gabrieleno): Synonym given by Dixon of Gabrieleno, which see.--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population in U.S. & Alaska, pp. 15, 97, 143, 1915.

See Tong-va

See also Gabrieleno

San Gabriel Arcangel

San Gabriel Arcangel. The fourth Franciscan mission established in California. It was founded Sept. 8, 1771, at a place called by the natives Sibagna (or Tobiscagna, according to Taylor, Cal. Farmer, Feb. 22, 1860), a fertile and well-wooded spot on a stream afterward known as San Gabriel r., in Los Angeles co. The party with supplies had been sent up from San Diego, and included 10 soldiers for the protection of the new mission. The natives were at first friendly, and assisted in bringing timber and in helping to construct the buildings and stockade. Friction soon arose with the Indians, however, probably due to the outrages of the soldiers, and one native chieftain was shot. Owing to these troubles with the natives the number of soldiers was increased. These seem to have been an unruly lot, and their actions appear to have hindered the early growth of the mission, the whole number baptized during the first two years being only 73. In Fr. Junípero Serra's first annual report of 1773 he declared the native population in that region was larger than elsewhere, but that the various villages were hostile to one another, so that those near the mission, for example, could not go to the sea for fish. Situated as it was in a fertile region,

the agricultural returns seem to have been very successful after the first year, so that later San Gabriel frequently furnished the other missions with supplies. Occupying also a position where the overland route from Sonora and the Colorado met that from Lower California, it soon became one of the most important of the missions. The natives seem to have been soon conciliated. The number of neophytes was 638 in 1783, and 1,040 in 1790. An uprising of the natives, including the neophytes, was threatened in 1785, but the scheme was frustrated without bloodshed, and the leaders were imprisoned. During the following years San Gabriel continued to flourish, despite the large number of deaths among the neophytes, nearly as many as the number of baptisms. There were numerous reports of threatened hostilities, but nothing serious occurred. The harsh treatment of the neophytes led many of them to escape, and some of these doubtless plotted revenge. The greatest number of neophytes, 1,701, was reached in 1817, after which there was a somewhat irregular but gradual decrease. The largest crop, amounting to 29,400 bushels, was raised in 1821. Among industrial experiments tried was a grist mill (the building for which is still standing), which, however, did not prove an entire success, as after about two years its use seems to have been abandoned. Later

Tongvan

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San Gabriel [Mission]

Tongvā

Spanish name for Indians at San Gabriel Mission.

Latham, Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 76, 1854; 2nd ed. Opuscula, 304, 1860. (84 (numeral after Masfres),

San Gabrieleno, Kij, Tongva.

another mill was built. There were four chapels attached to this mission; that of the pueblo of Los Angeles was dedicated in 1822, though begun many years before. The others were Puente, San Antonio de Santa Ana, and San Bernardino (Guachama). This last seems to have been established about 1822 at the special request of the natives, and flourished till about 1834, when it was destroyed by hostile Indians. In the latter year there were 1,320 neophytes. Up to that time 6,814 natives had been baptized, of whom 2,459 were children. After secularization the wealth of the mission rapidly decreased, thousands of cattle being destroyed merely for their hides and tallow, so that by 1840 the livestock had practically disappeared. Most of the neophytes left the mission, though in 1844, 300 were reported as helping to attend the vineyards, all that was left of the productive property. In 1846 Gov. Pico sold the mission for debt, but the title was finally declared invalid. Since 1850 the church has been a regular parish church. The Indians in the neighborhood of this mission belong to the Shoshonean linguistic family, and have been given the collective name of Gabrieleños (q. v.); included among these are those at San Fernando mission. There were also many neophytes from the Serrano (q. v.) villages farther E., and probably representatives of other groups also. The names of the rancherías associated with San Gabriel mission were: Acuragna, Alyeupkigna, Awigna, Azucsagna, Cahuenga, Chokishgna, Chowigna, Cucomogna, Hahamogna, Harasgna, Houtgna, Hutucgna, Isanthcogna, Mauga, Nacagna, Pascegna, Pasinogna, Pimocagna, Pubugna, Sibagna, Sisitcanogna, Sonagna, Suangna, Tibahagna, Toviscanga, Toybipet, Yangna. 439 (A. B. L.)

San Gorgonio Cahuilla

Spanish name of Cahuilla village mentioned by Capt. H.S. Burton in 1856. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3^d Sess., 117, 1857.

• Bancroft (after Hayes' MS), Native Races, I, 457, 1874.
[Spanish name for Eche]

San Gorgonio: Cahuilla village mentioned in 1856 by Capt. H.S. Burton. -- Capt. H.S. Burton, Letter to Maj. E.D. Townsend, dated San Diego, Calif., Jan. 27, 1856. -- On file in 'Old Files Div.', Adjutant General's Office. No. P 58/53, 1856.

San Gorgonio

Cahuilla

Mohinean

San Gorgonio. A former village of s. California, in the pass of the same name in San Bernardino co. It is mentioned by Burton (H.R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 117, 1857) as belonging to the Kawia, but it is more likely to have been Serrano.

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I differ with the above, as the place was undoubtedly 'Cahuilla' - that is, it was either Mahl'ke or Kah-we'-sik, probably the former. - cam.

San Gregorio

Olhonean

Sⁿ Gregorio: "Rancheria of the rancho of Sⁿ Gregorio" in San Mateo Co., on coast, mentioned in 1792 in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

San Guido

Chumashan

San Guido. -- Name given by Portola Expd. in 1769 to Indian rancheria 8 leagues ^{west} ~~from~~ of Santa Barbara near coast of Santa Barbara Channel. ^{Effluently in Tajiguas Creek} Town of about 80 houses and 800 souls situated on both sides of canyon that had running water. -- Costanso, Diary Portola Expd., Pubs, Acad. Pacific Coast Hist., vol. 2, no. 4, 205, 311, 1911.

San Guido de Cortona. -- "A rancheria or perhaps two distinct rancherias; on one bank of the arroyo we counted 42 houses and on the other 37, and we saw more than 400 people." -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 146, 236, Mexico, 1874.

See also Casil

"San Ibon, or Pulgas"

Olhonean

Rancheria on or just below Half-Moon Bay, passed by Portola's expedition, 1769.--Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary), Hist. Calif., I, 146 ft. note, 1884.

On Purisima creek, ^{on the coast} 2 short leagues N of San Gregoria creek, across 3 arroyos. "The soldiers called the camp Rancheria de las Pulgas, while Crespi named it San Ibon."--Z.S. Eldredge, March of Portola, 38, 1909. (Oct 27, 1769.)

El Arroyo de San Ibon.-- Crespi's Diary reads, "We named this site El Arroyo de San Ibon." -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2 p. 194, Mexico, 1874.

See also Pulgas

Cahuilla

San Ignacio

We-is'-tem

Indian village in Southern California. - Reft. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1891 ^{Pt. 2} p. 72, 1891 (74 inhabitants in 1891) - Ethn. for 1902, 175, 1903 (village tributary to Los Coyotes).

Called by the native Cahuilla, Pa'-cha-wal. - Barrans, Ethno-history of the Cahuilla Indians, 34, 1900.

Called by the Luiseno Sapela, see.

Belongs to We-is'-tem tribe = Los Coyotes. - chief Hugo Cam.

See also San Ygnacio, Pa'-cha-wal, Sapela

· San Ignacio

We-is'tem
Cahuilla

San Ignacio. A small Cahuilla settlement on Los Coyotes res., s. Cal. See Pachawal.

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See Patch-o-wal.

See Pa'-cha-wal, Patch'-o-wal.

San Ignacio de Kadakaman

San Ignacio de Kadakaman (Kadakaman, 'sedge brook.'--Venegas). A former Cochimi village and Spanish mission, situated in the Sierra de San Vicente, lat. 28°, 40 leagues n.w. of Santa Rosalia Mulege, and 25 leagues n.e. of Guadalupe, Lower California. The mission of San Ignacio Kadakaman, or San Ignacio Loyola, was established in 1728 by Padre Luyando, but it was later consolidated with Nuestra Señora de los Dolores del Norte, 60 m. northward. In 1745 it had 9 visitas.

Cada-kaaman--Venegas, Hist. Cal., I, 421, 1759. Kada-Kaaman--Ibid., II, 89. Kadakaamang--Clavigero, Storia della Cal., I, 107, 1789. San Ignacio--Venegas,

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op. cit., I, 422; II, 198, 1759. San Ignacio de
Kadakaman.--Taylor quoted by Browne, Res. Pac. Slope,
app., 50, 1869. S. Ignazio di Kadakaaman.--Clavig-
ero, op. cit., II, 48.

San Isabel

Diegueno

Yuman

Rancheria of San Isabel, So. Calif. —Emory: Military Recon-
noissance, 1846-7, 107, 1848.

See also Santa Isabel + Santa Ysabel

San Isidro

We-is'-tem

Luiseno-Cahuilla group

• Indian village in Southern California. —Rept. Commr. Ind.
Affrs. for 1891, Pt. 2, p. 72, 1891 (55 inhabitants in
1891).

• Barrows correctly gives the Cahuilla name of San Isidro
as Ho'-la-kal (Barrows, Ethnobotany of the Coahuilla
Indians, 34, 1900) and assigns it to the Cahuilla, while
Kroeber gives it as one of the two villages of the Agua
Caliente tribe. But Chief Lugo of the Cahuilla tells me
that it belongs to the We-is'-tem tribe, called Los
Coyotes by the Spaniards.

• Mentioned in 1828. —Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., III, 612,
1885 (fr. note).

See Ho'-lah-kal, Ho-la-kal, San Ysidro,

"San Jacinto, or Jaguara" *San Jacinto*

"A ~~man~~cheria of San Luis Rey, some 11 leagues from Temécula,
So. Calif., visited by Sanchez in 1821.--Bancroft, Hist.
~~of~~ Calif., II, 443, 1885 (ft. note).

• San Jacinto

A rich San Diego Mission rancho in 1840.--Bancroft, Hist.
~~of~~ Calif., III, 625, 1885.

San Jacinto

Cahuilla

Shoshonean

Spanish name of Cahuilla village mentioned by Capt. H.S.
Burton, U.S.A. in 1856. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong.,
3^d Sess., 117, 1857. ~~Probably~~ Saboba.

"Saboba or San Jacinto". - Francisco Estudillo in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1894, ⁽¹⁸⁹⁵⁾ 123^h
Bancroft (after Hayes' MS), Native Races, I, '457, 1874.

Located on maps of San Diego and Los Angeles districts
1800-30 a little south of 34° lat. and just west of 117°
long.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 105, 352, 1885.

See also Saboba

(over)

San Jacinto: Mentioned as Cahuilla village.--Capt. H.S. Burton, Letter to Maj. E.D. Townsend, dated San Diego, Calif., Jan. 27, 1856.--On file in 'Old Files Div.', Adjutant General's Office. No. P 58/53, 1856.

San Jacinto: Valley in which southern Indians settled about the time of the Montezumas and established 6 villages: Ivah, Jusispah, Ararah, Pahsitnah, Corova, Soboba. Called Soboba Indians. Last chief Victorianna.--San Jacinto Register, Apr. 25, 1929.

San Jacinto[s] See Saboba

Serrano

L. Q. Wright in Rift. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1898. 136, 1898.

San Jacome

Yuman

San Jacome. A rancheria, apparently of the Cajuenche, in the 18th century, situated near the mountains, about lat. $33^{\circ}08'$, central s. California.--Garcés (1775), Diary, 167, 1900. **Handbook Am. Indians**
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San Jacome de la Marca

Kam-me-i

Yuman

San Jacome de la Marca: Spanish name for rancheria Jamocha mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Jamocha

San Jacome de la Marca (or Jamocha): Rancheria mentioned in list of marriages of Indians subject to San Diego Mission.--Libros de Mision de San Diego, Extractos por Tomas Savage, Bancroft Library, p 3-4, 1878.

San Jacome de la Marca was the Spanish name for San Dieguito Valley in which the rancheria Jamocha was evidently located.

San Joaquin Band

Shoshonean

San Joaquin band. -- One of the 12 bands of Piute, mentioned by Burton in 1860, near the forks of ~~Humboldt~~ ^{Carson} River in Carson Valley, ^{Nevada} numbering 170. -- R.F. Burton: City of the Saints, 576 (note), 1861.

See San Joaquin's Band.

San Joaquin

San Joaquin. A collective name for the Costanoan, Moquelumnan, and Yokuts tribes on San Joaquin r., Cal., estimated to number about 400. **Handbook Am. Indians**
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San Joaquin

San Joaquin (Saint Joachim). An Indian settlement and mission^{visita} in 1745, situated 3 leagues from the parent mission of San Ignacio de Kadakaman, Lower California.

S. Gioachino.--Clavigero, Storia della Cal., I, 107, 1789 (Italian form). S. Joachin.--Venegas, Hist. Cal., II, 198, 1759. **Handbook Am. Indians**
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San Joaquin's Band

Shoshonean

San Joaquin's Band. A Paviotso band, named from its chief, formerly in Carson valley, at the forks, in w. Nevada. They were said to have numbered 170 in 1859.-- Dodge in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1859, 373, 1860.

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San Jacome de la Marca or Jamocha^{Siaguemo}

Yuman

Rancheria on books of mission San Diego, Calif., ~~in 1798~~
--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 656^{first note}, 1884.

San Jacome de la Marca was the name given by Father Crespi on Portola Expd., 1769, to San Dieguito Valley. The expedition found an Indian rancheria there. -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd., 1769, in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., II, 104, Mexico, 1874..

See Jamocha

"Sanjones, or Ensen"

Ennesen

Rancheria (?) on west side Salinas Valley probably not far from present Chualar.

In 1801 San Carlos Mission had cattle rancho "at S. Bernardino, or Sanjones, or Ensen, between the rancho del rey and Soledad."--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., II, 618 ft. note, 1885. "The rancho of S. Bernardino was 6 l. east [of mission?], between the Soledad lands and Buenavista."--Ibid.

In 1830 "the house of Sanjones" was on S bounds of jurisdiction of Monterey. [This would fix it ^{on the west side of Salinas} ~~as in first item above~~].--Ibid 613 ft. note.

Valley, apparently about opposite Chualar Creek.

Zanjones.--Rancho in Monterey district in 1839.--Ibid III, 679 ft. note, 1885. (Also "Rinconada del Zanjon", another rancho.)

See also Sanconeños, Sanchines, En'-ne-sen Zanjones, Zanjon

San Jorge

Chumashan

San Jorge: Spanish name for rancheria Mugu mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Buenaventura, MS, 1782-1808.

San Jorge

Yuman

= $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles

Rancheria apparently $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues south of San Diego Mission, mentioned by Martin in 1828.--Bancroft, Hist. Calif. II, 553 ft. note, 1885.

[Probably same as Las Chollas, or Choyas.--Chu] ?

"San Jorge or Meti".--Rancheria on San Diego Mission books.

--Ibid I, 656 ft. note, 1884.

(San Jorge, San Jorge de Meti, San Jorge Meti)
San Jorge: Spanish names for rancheria Meti mentioned repeatedly in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego., MS, 1769-1822. See Meti.

See Las Chollas, Choyas, Meti,

Esseleu ?
 Olkonean ?

San Jose or Ichenta [Monterey region]

San Jose is Spanish name for Ichenta village, near a tributary to Carmel Mission. -- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, III, No. 9, April 20, 1860; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 454, 1874.

See also Echantae, Ichenta

San Jose

Sⁿ Jose: Spanish name for rancheria Ritocsi mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Ritocsi

See also Ritocsi

San José ^{Warner Ranch} [So Calif.] Diegueño Yuman
Rept. Comm. Indian Affrs. for 1891, pt. 2, p. 74, 1891. - Ibid for 1893, 125, 126, 130, 1893. ("This tribe consists of 12 souls, and are a part of the Puerta Ygnovia tribe, and are in every way the same" - p. 126). - Ibid for 1894, 120, 1895.
Ibid for 1902, 118, 1903 (14 inhabitants).
J. W. Preston in Ibid for 1888, 10, 1888.
Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 146, 1907.

Called also San Jose de Valle

San José

- Dieguino village. - Bancroft (after Hayes' MS), Native Races, I, 458, 1874.
- Rancho in Los Angeles district in 1837. - Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., III, 633, 1885 (ft. note).

• San José

Yuman

San José. A former Diegueño village on upper San Luis Rey r., in San Diego co., Cal. It later became a part of Agua Caliente No. 1 res., on which Warner's ranch was situated. By court decision, the Indians, numbering only 14, were evicted in 1903, when they were assigned to a new reservation purchased for them at Pala. See Jackson and Kinney, Rep. Miss. Ind., 24, 1883; Ind. Aff. Rep., 175, 1902; 118, 1903.

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San José Cupertino

San José Cupertino: Spanish name for rancheria mentioned (12 Indians, 1794) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1777-1804.

San José de Comondu

San José de Comondu. A Cochimi settlement in the central mountainous part of Lower California, lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, and the seat of the Jesuit mission founded by Padre Mayorga in 1708. In 1745 it had 3 visitas, one lying a league to the w., another 7 leagues n., and another 10 leagues e. on the Gulf shore (Venegas). In 1767 the population of the mission was 360, according to Clavigero, probably including the inhabitants of the visitas.

Comondú—Clavijero, Hist. Baja Cal., 61, 1852. San José Comondu.—Taylor quoted by Browne, Res. Pac. Slope, app., 50, 1869. San José de Comondú.—Clavijero, op. cit., 109. San Joseph de Comondu.—Venegas, Hist. Cal., II, 197, 1759. San Joseph de Comonda.—Ibid., I, 399.

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San Josef

Ennesen

Sⁿ Josef: Spanish name for rancheria Ejcita, 3 leagues N of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in Mision San Antonio, Libro de Bautismos, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Ejcita

San Joseph

San Joseph: Spanish name for rancheria mentioned (55 Indians) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1777-1804.

San Jose

Dieguena

Yuman

Band in Southern California - J. W. Brewster in Repts. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1888, 10, 1888. (Warner Ranch village).

San Juan

San Juan. A collective term used to designate the Indians formerly under San Juan Bautista mission, San Benito co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860. ⁴⁴⁴

Hoo'montwash

Olhonean

Not to be confounded with San Juan Capistrano.

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San Juan

San Juan. A Cochimi visitation town of the mission of San José de Comondú, in lat. 26°, central Lower California, in 1708.—Venegas, Hist. Cal., I, 404, 1759.

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San Juan Bautista

San Juan Bautista (Saint John the Baptist). The fifteenth Franciscan mission established in California. The site was chosen between San Carlos and Santa Clara, about 6 m. from the present town of Sargent, Santa Clara co. The native name was Popelout, or Pope-loutchom. Here some buildings had already been erected by men from Monterey, and on June 24, 1797, President Lasuen founded the new mission. By the end of the year there had been 85 baptisms, and in 1800 the neophytes numbered 516. These increased to 702 in 1810, 843 in 1820, and 1,248 in 1823, after which the decline began. The stock and crops prospered from the beginning. In 1810 there were 6,175 large stock and 9,720 small stock; in 1820, 11,700 and 9,530 respectively. The average crop for the decade ending 1810 was

3,700 bushels; for that ending 1820, 3,300 bushels. In 1830 there was a considerable decrease in stock, but the crops remained good. For the first two or three years after its founding the mission had considerable trouble with the Ansaime, who lived in the mountains about 25 m. to the E. These were finally defeated and a number of captives brought to the mission. A new mission church,

begun in 1803, was dedicated in 1812. In 1832 there were 916 neophytes. The total number of baptisms from the time of its founding was 3,913, of whom 2,015 were children. In 1835, 63 Indians were emancipated, but after that time there is no further record. A number of whites settled in the region, and the place became known as the pueblo of San Juan de Castro. In 1846 the orchard, all that remained of the land improvements, was sold. The buildings continued in possession of the Catholic Church, and are still in use. The Indians in the neighborhood of San Juan Bautista belonged to the Costanoan linguistic family. In its later years it drew many of its neophytes from San Joaquin valley, and the Yokuts were probably well represented. García, according to Bancroft (Hist. Cal., II, 339, 1886), speaks of an expedition to the Mariposas, the rancheria of Nopochinches being named, in which 300 Indians of all ages and sexes were brought to San Juan Bautista. A list of the villages from which neophytes were drawn follows (Bancroft, op. cit., I, 557, 1886; Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Nov. 25, 1860), although several of them also supplied neophytes to San Carlos: Absayme (Ansaimas, Ausaima = Ansaimes), Absayruc, Asystarca, Calendaruc (Kalinda-

Olhonean

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over]

"San Juan Bautista, or Pedernales"

Chumashan

Passed by Portola's expedition, 1769, 2½ to 3½ leagues N of Pt Concepcion.--Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary), Hist. Calif., I, 144, 1884.

Location near base of Rocky Point (S. of Pt. Arguello).

San Juan Bautista. -- Small Indian Rancheria of 70 people near the point of land ⁴3½ leagues NW of Pt. Concepcion, which was named Los Pedernales by the Portola Expd. in 1769. -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 152, Mexico, 1874.

(Not to be confused with San Juan Bautista proper, in Monterey Co.)

See also Pedernales, Paraje de los Pedernales

ruk), Chapana, Echantac, Giguay, Guachurrones (Wacharones), Iratae, Jasniga, Jeboaltae, Lithenca, Mitaldejama, Motssum (Mutsun), Onextaco, Onixaymas, Paisin (Pagosines or Paysines), Popelout, Pouxouoma, Poitokwis, Suricuama, Tamarox, Teboaltac (=Jeboaltae), Thithirii, Tipisastac (Tipsistana=Tipsistaca), Trutca, Uñijaima, Utchuchu, Xisca (or Xixcaca), Xivirca, Yelmus.⁴⁴⁴ (A. B. L.)

San Juan Bautista See Mutsun & Hoomontwash
Gatschet, Ind. Languages Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 157, 1877.

San Juan Bautista

San Juan Bautista: Spanish name for rancheria mentioned (90 Indians) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1777-1804.

Spachman

"San Juan Capistrano or Matamo" [San Luis Rey]

Rancheria on books of mission San Diego, Calif., ~~in 1798~~
--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 656^{th. note}, 1884.

*Seems to be confusion here. Matamo was a "Luisano" rancheria
and San Juan Capistrano Vieho was present site of San Luis Rey mission.
[Vieho = San Louis Rey].*

San Juan Capistrano; (or Matamo) Rancheria mentioned
in list of marriages of Indians subject to San Diego
Mision.--Libros de Mision de San Diego, Extractos
por Tomas Savage, Bancroft Library, p 3-4, 1878.

See San Luis Rey

San Juan Capistrano

Luisano

Sⁿ Jⁿ Capistr^o, Sⁿ Juan Cap^o : Spanish name for ranche-
ria Sayant mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa
Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library,
1878.

See Sayant

See also Sayant, Sayanta

San Juan Capistrano

Indians at Mission of same name, in Southern California.

Latham, Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 76, ^{84 (numerals, after Moftas),} 1854; Ibid Opuscula, 304, ^{313,} 1860.

Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 149, ¹⁵⁰ 1907 (status & distribution).

· A pueblo of ex-neophytes organized probably in 1833 in San Diego district, So. Calif.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., III, 626, 628, 1885.

See also Capistrano, Juaneno, Gaitchim, Akatchma

San Juan Capistrano Matamó'

Diegueno

Yuman

San Juan Capistrano Matamó, San Juan Matamó: Spanish names for rancheria Matamó mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Matamó.

San Juan de Dios

San Juan de Dios (Saint John of God). A former mission on the w. side of Lower California.

Guiricatà.--Clavigero, Storia della Cal., II, 173, 1789. St. John of God.--Shea, Cath. Miss., 90, 1855.

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San Juan de la Cruz

Chumashan

San Juan de la Cruz: Spanish name for rancheria Matapjahua mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Buenaventura, MS, 1782-1808.

See Matapjahua

San Juanenos

Name used by Spanish-Mexicans for Indians at Mission of San Juan Capistrano, Calif.

Lewis, Reft. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H., p. 322, 1876

sanjuanenos. -- "Teza, Saggi Inediti di Lingue Americane, Pisa, 1868." Quoted by Chamberlain, Am. Anthropologist, Vol. 15, No. 1, 101, Jan.-March, 1913.

San Juan Indians

Hoomontwash

Olhonean

San Juan Indians: Mention. Los Angeles Times, Feb. 8, 1930.

"San Juan Nepomuceno, or Casa Grande"

Olhonean

"Rancheria, across a level mesa along shore," about ~~one~~ 2 leagues [6 miles] N of Pt Ano Nuevo, passed by Portola's expedition, 1769.--Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary), Hist. Calif., I, 146ft.note, 1884.

Portola (1769) "camped probably on Gazos creek, where was a large Indian rancheria, whose inhabitants received them kindly. This camp, which was about opposite Pigeon Point, they named Casa Grande, also San Juan Nepomuceno."--Z.S. Eldredge, March of Portola, 38, 1909.

San Juan Nepomuceno. -- Name given by Crespi on Portola Expd. 1769 to rancheria 1 league N of Point Año Nuevo. -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd., in Palou's Noticia See also Casa Grande

San Juris *Misprint for San Imirio = San Emidio.*

Chumash

Tribe signing treaty at ~~Camp Persifer F. Smith~~ Tejon Pass, Calif., June 10, 1851. Barbour, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 256, 1853.

See San Imirio.

de la Nueva Calif., 2, p. 191, Mexico, 1874.

Rancheria de la Casa Grande. -- Costanso says they
named this village Rancheria de la Casa Grande,
because there was a large house in the middle of the
village. -- Costanso, Diary Portola Expd., Pubs. Acad.
Pacific Coast Hist., vol. 2, no. 4, p. 257, 1911.

San Ladislao

(1769)

Chumashan

Name applied by Crespi, to Buchon rancheria, S of San Luis Obispo.--Z.S.Eldredge, March of Portola, 34, 1909 (at mouth of San Luis Valley.)

Some 7 l. northward from mouth of Santa Maria River.--Bancroft (after Crespi's diary of Portola's march), Hist. Calif., I, 144, 1884.

San Ladislao. -- Small and wretched village in San Luis Valley (San Luis Obispo Co.), 4 leagues NE of El Oso Flaco Lake. Visited by Portola Expd. in 1769. The chief of the village had a tumor on his neck, and for this reason the soldiers called him, his village and the entire canyon,

El Buchon. Crespi named the village San Ladislao.
Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's

Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 158, Mexico, 1874.

See also Buchon, El Buchon

San Lorenzo

Ennesen ?

San Lorenzo: Spanish name for rancheria Tecolom NNE of San Antonio Mission near Cañada del Roble Caído, mentioned in San Antonio Mission Books, MS Copy by A. Pinart Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Tecolom

San Louis[=Luis] Obispo

Chumashan

San Louis[=Luis] Obispo. — Gatschet: Ind. Languages of Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. I, 157, March 1877.

San Luis Obispo. — Gatschet: Rept. [Wheeler] Survey W. 100th Merid. for 1876, Appendix JJ, 331-333, 1876. (Same matter in Rept. Secy. of War for 1876, Pt. 3, Rept. Chief of Engineers, 551-553, 1876.) "There seems to exist, however, a pretty close relation between Kasua^[of Santa Barbara] and the neighboring idioms of San Luis Obispo and San Antonio, which deserves to be followed up." Ibid 333(553). ^{later} Gatschet ~~also~~ states that the Indians of San Antonio and San Luis Obispo "may possibly belong to this same family"

San Louis Rey Indians

San Louis Rey Indians: Mentioned in San Francisco Daily Chronicle (from San Diego Herald), March 15, 1854.

See Pi-yum'-ko

~~See Kasha~~

See also San Luis Rey, Keish, Kheish, Ghesh, Gheech

[the Santa Barbara Stock].[Wheeler] Survey W. 100th
Merid. Vol.VII Archaeology, 419, 1879.

San Louis Rey error for San Luis Rey.

occurs from time to time in various places, particularly in Report of Commr. Ind. Affs. - as Rept. for 1883, 15, 1883; 2nd for 1901, Pt. 2, p. 74, 1891 (old mission, 65 inhabitants in 1891).

San Lucania error for San Luiseno

L. A. Wright in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affs. for 1898, 136, 1898. - 2nd for 1899, 175, 1899.

Tribe.....

Name San Lucas.....

Standard form San Lucas.....

Tribe ☐

Village ☒

Other ☐

Source.....

Identification and remarks.....

San Lucas

Ennesen ?

San Lucas: Spanish name for rancheria Atnel on Salinas River [probably at or near village of San Lucas] mentioned in San Antonio Mission Books, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Atnel, also Lachayuam

[Note: Rancheria Lachayuam is also given at San Lucas in same record.]

See also Atnel and Lachayuam

San Lucas

Chumashan

San Lucas: Spanish name for Rancheria Sapue or El Conejo on site of present El Conejo.--Mision San Buenaventura, Libro de Bautismos, 1782-1808. MS. See Sapue

[Not to be confused with the Olhonean rancheria Aptos, called by the Spaniards San Lucas.]

San Lucas

Olhonean

San Lucas: Spanish name for rancheria Aptos mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Aptos

[Note: Not to be confused with Chumashan rancheria Sapue or El Conejo, called by the Spaniards San Lucas.]

See also Aptos

San Lucenia Error for San Luiseno

L. A. Wright in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1898, 137, 1898.

shoshonean

San Luis See Luisseño and ke'che

J. Q. A. Stanley in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1865, 119, 1865.

Form of name used in Santa Isabel Treaty of Jan. 7, 1852. - House
Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3^d Sess. 131, 1857.

San Luis Indians. - P. S. G. Cooke, Conquest of New Mexico & Calif. 192, 1878.

San Luis

Piyum'ko

Shoshonean

"San Luis tribe": Reported as tribe of domestic Indians in conflict with "Causee tribe" in vicinity of Los Angeles.--Sacramento Daily Transcript, April 10, 1851 (from California Courier).
[Probably refers to Indians from San Luis Rey Mission]

San Luis

Yuman

* San Luis. A former Diegueño rancheria near San Diego, s. Cal.—Ortega (1775) quoted by Bancroft, Hist. Cal., I, 253, 1884.

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San Luis. -- Jan. 16 and 25, 1776, soldiers were sent from San Diego to the rancheria of San Luis to seize some Indians who were reported to have taken part in the burning of San Diego. -- Pedro Font, Diary Anza Expd., Pubs. Acad. Pacific Coast Hist., vol. 3, no. 1, 47, 49, 1913.

San Luis Obispo [not present place of same name] Chumashan

San Luis Obispo. -- Name given by Portola Expd. in 1769 to large Indian rancheria^[near present Naples] of more than 1000 inhabitants, in Santa Barbara Channel, on the banks of a stream in ^[Dos Pueblos canyon] canyon, 5 leagues W of Santa Barbara. -- Costanso, Diary Portola Expd., Pubs. Acad. Pacific Coast Hist., vol. 2, no. 4, 205, 311, 1911.

San Luis Obispo. -- Crespi, on same expd., says that it seemed to some of them that there were two rancherias instead of one. -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd., in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 145, Mexico, 1874.

(Note: Engelhardt says probably the Dos pueblos Indian village of later date. -- Engelhardt, Missions & Missionaries of Calif., II, Pt. 1, 37, ftnt., 1912)

See also Miguigui (over)

San Luis Obispo Chumash
Indians at mission of same name.

de Mofras,

Latham^{Proc.} Philological Soc. London, VI, 84, 1854 (numeral, after Mofras);
Ibid, Ofuscado, 313, 1860.

San Luis Obispo: "Dialects of this family [Chumashan] were spoken at the Missions of San Buenaventura... and San Luis Obispo."--

Powell. Linguistic families, p. 67, 1891.

San Luis Obispo: Population in 1910, one.--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 17, published June 26, 1913.

Not to be confused with ^{present} ~~the mission of~~ San Luis Obispo, some 40 miles to the N of this place.

San Luis Obispo

Chumashan?

San Luis Obispo. -- Vocabulary. -- Arroyo de la Cuesta,
Idiomas Californias, MS, 1821.

[MS comment by A.S. Gatschet, -- "Agrees with voc. of
that language in Geog. Soc., reproduced in Am. Ethnol.
Soc.; is of Sa. Barbara family."]

Differs greatly from all Chumashan dialects known to me - am

San Luis Rey

Piyumko

• San Luis Rey: In 1856 Capt. H. S. Burton reporting a visit
to the different Indian tribes between San Diego and
Temecula mentions the San Luis Rey Indians. "They
numbered 2470, nearly 600 of whom were able-bodied
men." -- Capt. H. S. Burton, Letter to Major E. D.
Townsend, dated San Diego, Calif., Jan. 27, 1856. --
On file in 'Old Files Division', Adjutant General's
Office, No. P 58/53, 1856.

San Luis Rey

Chumashan

San Luis Rey. -- Name given by Portola Expd. in 1769 to Indian rancheria ^{at mouth of Gaviota Canyon} on Santa Barbara Channel ~~5~~^{5 1/2} leagues E of Pt. Concepcion. Town of 50 houses on sides of canyon into which estuary of salt water entered (Gaviota canyon).

-- Costanso, Diary Portola Expd., Pubs. Acad. Pacific Coast Hist., vol. 2, no. 4, 207, 311, 1911.

San Luis, rey de Francia, La Gaviota. -- Rancheria of about 52 houses and 300 inhabitants. Named it San Luis, rey de Francia; soldiers named it La Gaviota. -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 147, 236, Mexico, 1874.

Not to be confused with mission of San Luis Rey in San Diego Co., some 160 miles south.

San Luis Rey [See Luiseno

Shoshonean

Tribe in Southern Calif. Barbour, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 289, 1853. - 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, 4, 38, 40, 1905. Also, Boas, Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci. 44 (for 1895), 261, short vocab. facing 264, 1896.

^(of Temecula)
According to John Raine, there were 2500 to 2800 in 19 rancherias in 1856. - House Doc. 1, 34th Congress, 3^d Sess. 791, 1856. Also

Repts. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1870, 93, 1870 (said to number 1299).
Ibid for 1873, 29-33, 39, 40, 1874. - Ibid for 1879, 228, 1879. - Ibid for 1880, XXIII, 1880. - Ibid for 1881, 13, 1881. - Ibid for 1883, 226, 1883. - Ibid for 1884, 256, 1884. Ibid for 1885, 8 (1142 in 1885), 1885. - Ibid for 1893, 125, 127, 130, 1893. ("This village numbers 50 people, who live in huts made of brush." - Ibid 127) - Ibid for 1894, 121, 1895 (50 inhabitants of San Luis Rey 'Village', at old mission). - Ibid for 1896, 132, 134, 1896. [and every year] - Ibid for 1908, 150, 1909. [over

San Luis Rey. - Royce, Ind. Land Cessions, Rept. Bur. Eth. for 1896-97,
Pt. 2, 788, "1899" [= 1901].

Kroeber gives the Luiseno name of San Luis Rey (on a faint 3 miles below San Luis Rey) as Gheech, Kheish, Ghesh, + refers to Taylor's Icayme as the native name of San Luis Rey. - Shoshonian Dialects of Calif. 147, 1907.

San Luis Rey Mission

(in San Diego Co.,

Given by Bancroft (after Hayes' MS) as a Luiseno village
in Native Races, I, -460, 1874.

See Keche

See also Keish, Kheish, Ghesh, Gheech, San Louis Rey

• San Luisaneans See Luiseños

(Reft. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1862, ³²⁵326, 1863. (So. Calif. tribe).

(Wentworth in)

• San Luisena See Luiseño and

W. E. Lovett, Reft. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1865, 122, 1865.

(75 Indians at San Luis Rey in 1865, 2nd, 124.) Spanish name for
Indians of San Luis Rey Mission.

San Luisenians

C. J. Coutts, House Doc. 1, 34th Cong. 3^d Sess., 791, 1856.

"The San Luisenians exist in the northern part of the county San Diego, and, from the coast east, include the principal chain of mountains."--Henley (after Coutts) in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1856, p. 240, 1857.

San Luisenians.--Bancroft, Native Races, I, on map opp. p. 322, 1874.

San Luiseños[s]

Spanish name for Indians at San Luis Rey Mission, Calif.
Loew, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H, p. 322, 1876.

Reft. Francisco Estudillo in Reft. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1896, 130, 1897.

San Luiseños

Tribe south of the Cahuillas.--Bancroft (after Hayes' MS), Native Races, I, 457, 1874.

460,

- San Luiseños under chiefs Manuelito Cota and Pablo Apis concerned in massacre at Pauma, Dec. 1846.--Bancroft, Hist. of Cal., V, 617, 621, 1886.

"sanluisenos", "Luiseños".-- "Teza, Saggi Inediti di Lingue Americane, Pisa, 1868." Quoted by Chamberlain, Am. Anthropologist, Vol. 15, No. 1, 101, Jan.-March, 1913.

Keche

San Luisieños

"The San Luisieños inhabit the northern part of San Diego, from the coast east, including the mountains."--Bancroft, (after Henley, 1857), Native Races, I, 460, 1874.

[Henley, however, ^{quoting A. Delano,} spells it San Luisenians (Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1856, p. 240, 1857), ~~which see~~]

San Luiseños.--Bancroft (after Hayes' MS), Ibid, p. 460.

San Luiseno: Population in 1910, 467.--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 17, published June 26, 1913.

See Ke'che

See also San Luiseños, San Luisenians

San Manuel

Serrano

Indian band in Southern California ^(10 miles from San Bernardino.) - Francisco Estudillo (apt.), in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1883, 124, ¹²⁷1893. - Ibid for 1894, 119, 123, 1895. - Ibid for 1896, 130, 1897. - L. A. Wright (apt.) in Ibid for 1897, 119, 1897. Ibid for 1905, 192, 1906.

See also Santa Manuel

San Manuel

San Manuel (Saint Emanuel). A reservation of 640 acres of worthless land, consisting of dry hills, which has been patented to its 125 Mission Indian inhabitants; situated 10 m. from San Bernardino, Cal.—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1902, 175, 1903; *ibid.*, 1903, 147, 1904; Kelsey, Rep. Cal. Inds., 31, 1906. 448

Mohineam

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San Marcos

San Marcos. A Cochimi visitation town of Santa Rosalia Mulege mission in 1745, on the E. shore of Lower California, 8 leagues N. of Mulege, probably on San Marcos id.—Venegas, Hist. Cal., II, 198, 1759.

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San Mateo

Olhonean

Name applied to group of rancherias south of San Francisco peninsula in 1776.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 291, 1884; "southern rancherias of San Mateo."

Juaneno

San Matheo

San Matheo: Spanish name for rancheria Pange mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Pange

San Matheo

Chumashan

San Matheo, San Matheo del Rincon: Spanish names for rancheria Sucu mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Buenaventura, MS, 1782-1808.

See Sucu.

San Miguel

Ennesen

San Antonio and San Miguel. -- Vocabulary. -- Arroyo de la Cuesta, Idiomias Californias, MS, 1821.

[MS comment by A.S.Gatschet -- "Agrees with Sibjar and Horatio Hale (or the author of the collection in Am. Ethn. Soc. vol. ii.)"]

San Miguel (or Mescaltitlan)

Chumashan

In 1803 "the San Miguel, or Mescaltitlan, rancheria, five or six miles from Sta. Barbara." -- Bancroft, Hist. Calif., II, 120, 1885.

This doubtless was the Portezuelo de Mescatitlan mentioned by Tefis in 1798, which was on the coast ^{west of} Santa Barbara -- Bancroft, Hist. Calif. II, 28, ft. note, 1885.

San Miguel: Spanish name for rancheria Geló, mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825. See Geló.

Not to be confounded with San Miguel proper (Ennesen) at head of Salinas Valley; or with the Diegueno San Miguel or Magtate rancheria (Yuman) near San Diego. -- See also Mescaltitlan, Mescaltitan, Santa Margarita de Cortona, Isla, Gelo, Selú?

San Miguel [Mission Indians]

Salinan

-- Hale, Ethnography U.S. Expl. Expd., VI, 633-634, 184? "
[San Miguel is near head of Salinas Valley.]

Latham compares short vocabularies from San Antonio and San Miguel. -- Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 77-78, 1854; Ibid, Opuscula, 305-306, 1860. Bancroft, Native Races, III, 567, 1875 (name only); Ibid 658-659 (short vocab. quoted from Hale).

This is San Miguel proper -- the only one used as name of language. Not to be confounded with Chumashan rancheria called "San Miguel or Mescatitlan" on or near Santa Inez River, Santa Barbara County; or with the Yuman Diegueno rancheria near San Diego called San Miguel or Magtate. -- See

San Miguel

Ennesen

San Miguel: Spanish name for rancheria located about 2 leagues NNW of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Tilacusam

*

"San Miguel, or Mescaltitlan"

Chumashan

"Rancheria 5 or 6 miles from Santa Barbara, Calif., in 1803.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 120, 1885.

San Miguel, Mescaltitan, San Rafael: Spanish names for rancheria Saspili .--Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See also Mescaltitlan

[Lower California]

San Miguel

Kam-me-i?

Yuman

San Miguel, San Miguel de Janat: Spanish names for rancheria Janat mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Janat

San Miguel (or Janat): Rancheria mentioned in list of marriages of Indians subject to San Diego Mission.-- Libros de Mision de San Diego, Extractos por Tomas Savage, Bancroft Library, p 3-4, 1878.

San Miguel

Salinan

San Miguel (Saint Michael). The sixteenth Franciscan mission established in California. The site chosen was at a place called by the natives Vahia, in the up-Salinas valley, between San Antonio and San Luis Obispo, in the n. part of the present San Luis Obispo co.

Taylor (Cal.

Farmer, Apr. 27, 1860) says the name of the rancheria at the site of the mission was Chulam, or Chalomi. At this place Fr. Lasuen, on July 25, 1797, "in the presence of a great multitude of gentiles of both sexes and of all ages," formally founded the mission. The natives were very friendly, and 15 children were offered for baptism the same day. The mission grew rapidly in population and wealth. By 1800 there were 362 neophytes, and 973 in 1810, while the greatest number, 1,076, was reached in 1814. At the end of the first three years the mission had 372 horses and cattle, and 1,582 small stock, while the crops for that year (1800) were 1,900 bushels. In 1810 there were 5,281 cattle and horses, 11,160 small

stock, with an average crop for the preceding decade of 3,468 bushels. During the next decade the stock increased considerably, but the crops began and continued to decline. In 1806 the mission lost a number of its buildings and a large quantity of supplies by fire, but the roof only of the church was injured. Shortly after 1818 a new church was completed. In 1828 the mission lands were reported as extending from the ocean to Tulare lake. In 1834 there were 599 neophytes. Up to this time the total number of natives baptized was 2,562, of whom 1,277 were children. The mission was secularized in 1836, and was generally prosperous until 1840, as its ranches and vineyards had not been granted to private individuals. The Indians lived at the mission and on the ranches, and in 1840

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still numbered 350. In 1844, however, San Miguel was reported as without lands or cattle, while its neophytes were demoralized and scattered for want of a minister. The mission was sold in 1845, but the purchase was later declared invalid. The church and monastery were preserved and are still in use. The church is particularly interesting because of the interior decorations, which have been practically undisturbed since the days of the first padres. The Indians of this mission belonged to the Salinan (q. v.) linguistic family, though among the neophytes were many, probably Yokuts, from San Joaquin valley, with whom the natives around the mission are said to have been on intimate terms. 449 (A. B. L.)

San Miguel

San Miguel. A Cochimi settlement and visita of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe mission in Lower California, from which it was distant 6 leagues s. e., in 1745.—Venegas, Hist. Cal., II, 198, 1759.

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San Miguel de la Frontera

Yuman

San Miguel de la Frontera (Saint Michael of the Frontier). A Dominican mission established by Fathers Valdellon and Lopez, in 1782, about lat. 32° 10', Lower California, 30 m. s. e. of San Diego, Cal. The rancherias connected with the mission in 1860 were Otat, Hawai, Ekquall, Hassasei, Inomassi, Nellmole, and Mattawottis.

The inhabitants spoke a Diegueño dialect. See Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 18, 1860.

San Miguel of the frontiers.--Taylor cited by Browne, Res. Pac. Slope, app., 51, 1869. **Handbook Am. Indians**

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San Miguel de los Noches.

Yokut

San Miguel de los Noches ('Saint Michael of the Noches', here referring to a Yokuts tribe sometimes called Noches, who lived in the vicinity). A rancheria situated probably on the site of the present Bakersfield, Kern co., s. Cal., in 1776.

San Miguel de los Noches por el Santo Principe.--Garcés, Diary (1775-76), 299, 1900. **Handbook Am. Indians**
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San Miguelita

San Miguelita.--- Spanish name for rancheria of Chuquilin tributary to San Antonio Mission.-- A.S. Taylor (from Mission records) in Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13 No. 10, April 27, 1860.

Salinan?

San Miguelito

"One of the rancherias" of San Luis Obispo Mission.--Bancroft
Hist. Calif., II, 148, 1885.

Diegueno

San Miguel (or Magtate)

Yuman

~~Former~~ Diegueno rancheria near San Diego, Calif., in 1775.
--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., I, 253 ft. note, 1884.

"S. Miguel, or Janat."--Rancheria ^{San Diego} on mission books. ~~in 1798.~~
--Ibid 656.

Not to be confounded with San Miguel proper, which is
Salinan (at head of Salinas Valley); or with the San Miguel
or Mesquitlan rancheria on Santa Inez River (not at
Chumashan). - can.
See also Magtate, Janat

San'-ne-haht

Athapaskan

- San'-ne-haht: Name given me by Crescent City Huss for old big village at north end of present Crescent City, on coast at base of long wharf (or between wharf and Lighthouse Point).-- C.H.M.

• Sa' 'nōlyō

Pomo

Old village site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, near E bank of Rancheria creek ~~and~~ about 5 mi. below Yorkville.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO.
Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol.6, ^ 177, Feb. 1908

Sanoppa

Ennesen

Sanoppa, Zonoppa, Zonopa: Rancheria of the Chalon[tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Zonoppa, Zonopa

San Pablo

Yuman

• San Pablo (Saint Paul). A former Yuma rancheria on the Rio Colorado, 8 or 10 m. below the present Yuma and about a league s. of Pilot Knob, in California. It was visited by Garcés, Anza, and Font in 1775, and was on or near the site of the later mission of San Pedro y San Pablo (q. v.). See Coues, Garcés Diary (1775-76), 19, 163, 1900.

Laguna del Capitan Pablo.—Coues, op. cit., 163.
Laguna de San Pablo.—Ibid.

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Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 262^{274, 354,} 1884. Bancroft supposes "that San Pablo was identical with the Rancheria or Laguna of San Pablo, or Capt. Pablo, 4¹/₂ or 5 leagues below Concepcion".--354. [Concepcion was "identical in site with Fort Yuma".]

San Pablo (or Casitec)

Chumashan

[Rancheria?] mentioned by Portilla as visited on return trip from San Emigdio to Santa Inez Valley in 1824.-- Bancroft, Hist. Calif., II, 535 ft. note, 1885.

Casitec is mentioned between Cuyam [Cuyama] and Seguaya, or San Gervasio Creek, which creek he followed down to Santa Inez River. The location of Casitec therefore appears to have been in or near the mouth of Santa Barbara Canyon, west of the upper part of Cuyama Valley. - cum

Not to be confounded with Castac (Kastak) in Canada de las Uvas.

San Pablo Rancho in Contra Costa Co. 78 Indians on the rancho winter of 1852; brought there from Clear Lake region.--Stephen Bonsal, 'Edward Fitzgerald Beale, 177, New York, 1912.

See also Casitec

Newoock

Sheshonean

San Pascual

"San Pascual rancheria of the Cuabajay nation", visited by Garces in 1776.--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., I, 276 ft. note, 1884.

Probably Tol'-chin'-ne rancheria at mouth of Tejon Canyon. - cum

See also Cuabajay

San Pascual

Yuman

San Pascual. A former Yuma rancheria on Gila r., Ariz., 16 to 20 leagues above its mouth, visited by Anza and Font in 1775.—Bancroft, Ariz. and N. Mex., 392, 1889.

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San Pascual

Yuman

• San Pascual (Holy Easter). A small band of Diegueño Indians in San Diego co., S. Cal. "The maps show an Indian reservation named San Pascual, but actually there is no such reservation. A reservation was selected for these Indians comprising certain descriptions of land in township 12 s., range 1 w., in San Diego co. By some inexcusable error, the land was actually reserved in township 11 s., range 1 w. None of the San Pascual Indians ever lived on the land actually reserved, as that was considered to be Shoshonean territory, and the San Pascual are Yuman. Both pieces of land are barren and of little value. The Indians actually occupied the land in township 12. In the years that have passed, all the land in the intended reservation worth filing on has been taken up by the whites in the usual manner" (Kelsey, Rep. Cal. Inds., 30, 1906). In 1909 the San Pascual Indians numbered 71, under the Mesa Grande school superintendent.

• San Pascual.—Burton (1856) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 114, 1857. • San Pasqual.—Sleigh in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 32, 1874.

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• San Pascual

Battle of S. Pascual, 1846; ~~when forces were at rancho~~
~~of Santa Maria or 2 mi. beyond, San Pascual was "3~~
~~leagues distant on a road leading to this place"; the~~
"Indian pueblo of San Pascual".--Bancroft, Hist. of
Calif. V, 341, 342, 1886. 343.

~~San Pascual was 10 mi. distant from Santa Maria. Ibid,~~

Kam-mei

San Pasqual

Diegueno

Yuman

Spanish name of Indian village and band in Southern California.
J. W. Preston in Repts. Commr. Ind. Affs. for 1888, 10, 1888. -
Ibid. for 1894, 121, 1895 (rept. of Francisco Estudillo). - Ibid. for 1896, 130, 1897.

Some Kam'-me-i at San Pasqual. - com.

Bancroft (after Hayes' MS), Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects Calif. 146, 1907.

called Alapi by the Luiseno-Spanishman.

San Pasqual. Indian village of San Pasqual. -- Emory: Military Reconnoissance, 1846-7, on sketch opp. p. 108, 1848. [situated at upper end of valley, on west side of Rio San Bernardo]

See also Alapi

San Pascual

Shoshonean

San Pascual. A village of the Gidane-muk, a branch of the Serranos of s. California, visited and so named by Fray Francisco Garcés in 1776.
San Pascual. -- Garcés, Diary, 273, 1900.

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Garcés "Rancheria de San Pasqual" (visited & so named by him April 26, 1776), I identify, not as a 'Gidane-muk' (= Kitanemukum or kitanamwitz) village, but as Tol-chin'-ne, a village in the mouth of Tejon Canyon and the westernmost settlement of the Tehachapi or Ow'-wa-tum New-oo-ah. - com.

See Tol-chin'-ne.

- San Pasqual: In 1856 Capt. H. S. Burton reporting a visit to the different Indian tribes between San Diego and Temecula mentions the San Pasqual Indians.-- Capt. H. S. Burton, Letter to Major E. D. Townsend, dated San Diego, Calif., Jan. 27, 1856.--On file in 'Old Files Division', Adjutant General's Office, No. P 58/53, 1856.

San Pasqual

Diegueno

Yuman

San Pasqual. -- C.C. Royce: 18th Ann. Rept. Bur. Eth. for 1896-97,
Part 2: p. 852, 1899 [publ. 1901].

"San Pasqual and Pala Valley (Mission Indians)"

See also San Pascual

Diegueno

San Pascual See San Pasqual

Yuman

Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1907, 92, 1907.

18 Calif. Treaties, Senate Confidential Doc. 32^d Cong. 1st Sess. June 1852. Reprint, p. 43, Jan. 1905.

{ S. Arguello. - House Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3^d Sess. p. 117, 1857. also in
{ Santa Isabel Treaty, *Ibid*, p. 132.

San Rascual

~~Rancheria of the Cuabajay nation, visited by Garces in
1776 on his return trip from San Gabriel Mission to the
Colorado situated in edge of Tulare Valley. -- Bancroft,
Hist. of Calif., I, 276, 1884.~~

See San Pasqual

[over

San Pascual.

A pueblo of ex-neophyte Indians, "organized in November 1835, with 34 families of 113 souls from San Diego," So. Calif.—Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., III, 628, 1885.

Mentioned as ^{of Los Angeles district} rancho in 1840.--Ibid, 634.

Name on map of San Diego District, 1800-30, near R. ^{San} Die-
guito.--Ibid II, 105, 1885.

San Pedro

Mohave

Yuman

• **San Pedro.** A Mohave rancheria, visited and so named by Fray Francisco Garcés in 1776; situated on or near the w. bank of the Rio Colorado, lat. $35^{\circ} 01'$, about 8 m. N. W. of Needles, S. E. Cal.—Garcés, Diary (1776), 234, 416, 1900.
• **San Pedro de los Jamajabs.**—Garcés, op. cit.

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• San Pedro de los Yamajabs.—Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 275, 1884 (ft. note).

San Pedro

Chumashan

San Pedro, San Pedro y San Pablo: Spanish names for ranche-
ria Lalimanu, mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos,
Mision de San Buenaventura, MS, 1782-1808.

See Lalimanu

San Pedro de Alcantara

Chumashan

San Pedro de Alcantara: Spanish name for rancheria
Cuchojones near San Buenaventura Mission.--Mision de San
Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808.

See Cuchojones.

San Pedro Amoliano

Chumashan

"S. Pedro Amoliano rancheria, down the stream [Santa Clara],"
passed by Portola's expedition, 1769, between San Fernando
Valley and San Buenaventura.--Bancroft (after Crespi's
Diary), Hist. Calif., I, 143, 1884. Apparently 4½ leagues up
stream from the sea.

Lalimanu? San Pedro?

San Pedro Martire

San Pedro Martire (Saint Peter the Martyr). A Dominican mission, founded May 28, 1794, by Father Pallas, about 40 m. E. of Santo Tomás mission, lat. $31^{\circ} 50'$, Lower California.

San Pedro Martyr.—Taylor in Browne, Res. Pac. Slope. app. 50. 1869.

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San Pedro y San Pablo

Chumashan

San Pedro y San Pablo. Spanish name for rancheria Cuyamu mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission, MS, 1786-1825.

San Pedro y San Pablo

Yuman

• **San Pedro y San Pablo** (Saint Peter and Saint Paul). A mission established by Fray Francisco Garcés in 1780 among the Yuma on the w. bank of Colorado r., near the site of modern Fort Defiance (Pilot Knob), 8 or 10 m. below Yuma, in extreme s. e. California. On July 17-19, 1781, the mission was sacked and burned by the natives, about 50 Spaniards, including Garcés, three other friars, and Capt. Rivera y Moncada were killed, and the women and children made captives. See *Concepción, Missions*,

San Pablo.

Bicuñer.--Coues, Garcés Diary, 21, 1900. San Pedro-Pablo.--Taylor in Browne, Res. Pac. Slope, app., 51, 1869. San Pedro y San Pablo.--Arriacivita, Crón. Seraf., 504-511, 539, 1792; Bancroft, Ariz. and N. Mex., 397, 1889; Coues, cited above. San Pedro y San Pablo de Bicuñer.--Coues, Garcés Diary, 19, 1900.
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San Pedro y San Pablo

Chumashan

San Pedro y San Pablo: Spanish name for rancheria Miguigui mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission, MS, 1786-1825.

See Miguigui

San Pedro y San Pablo

San Pedro y San Pablo. A Cochimi settlement and visita in 1745, situated 8 leagues e. of the parent mission of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, lat. 27°, Lower California.

San Pedro and San Pablo.--Venegas, Hist. Cal., II, 198, 1759. **Handbook Am. Indians**
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San Pete Utas

Shoshonean

San Pete Utas.— "Sampichyā, corrupted to San Pete Utas"; about 80 on the Indian Farm at San Pete; these and the Spanish Fork Farm number 900. — R.F. Burton: City of the Saints, 578, 1861.

See Sampichya, Sampiches

San Philipe Error for San Felipe

L. A. Wright in Ref. Comm. Ind. Aff. for 1897, 118, 1897.

San Phillipi and San Phillipian Indian - P. St. G. Cooke, Conquest of New Mexico and California, 187, 1878.

See San Felipe

Sanpiche Utahs

Shoshonean

Sanpiche Utahs: Band of Utahs mentioned by John Wilson in letter dated Fort Bridger, Aug. 22, 1849. -- H.R. 31st Cong., 1st Sess., Ex. Doc. 17, p. 185, 1850.

See also: San Pitches, Sanfritches

San Pitches

Shoshonean

Branch of Ute. - Simpson, Rept. Expl. across Salt Basin of Utah in 1859, 35, 1876. Also Dr. Garland Hurt, Appendix O of Simpson's Rept., Ibid 459, 460. Bancroft (after Simpson, 1869), Native Races, I, 464, 1874. Ibid (after Cooley, 1865), p. 469.

"The San Pitches occupy a territory south and east of the Timpanagos." They number about 300. -- Tourtellotte in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1869, 230, 1870.

"The San-pitches, numbering about 500, are controlled exclusively by Sow-ok-soo-bet (Arrow Feather), and range through the San-pitch valley and creek and on the Sevier river." - O.H. Irish in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1865, 145, 1865; quoted by Bancroft, Ibid, p. 469, under spelling Sanpitches. ^{in part}

[Over

San Quirino

Yuman?

Rancheria on Colorado [?][River] in 1806. -- Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 48, 1885; "the Colorado rancheria of San Quirino."

The Northwestern Shoshones inhabiting Cache Valley in S.E. Idaho were under a great chief named San'-pits. - Powell & Ingalls in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1873, 51, 60, 1874.

"The San Pitch Indians inhabit the country about the San Pete reservation, ^{Utah}. . . They number 200." - Tourtellotte in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1870, p. 142, 1870.

San-Pitches. Division of Ute. - Garland Hurt, in Simpson, Shortest Route to Calif. 44, 1869.

San Pitch's band: Mentioned by Brig. Gen. Edward P. Connor in letter dated June 22, 1863. -- War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol. 50, Pt. 1, p. 229, 1897.

Named for chief Sanpitch who was killed near Maroni, Utah, April 18, 1866, after breaking jail at Manti. - Peter Gottfredson, Hist. Indian Depredations in Utah, 1880, 1919.

See also Sanpiche Utahs, Sangritches

San Rafael

Chumashan

San Rafael, San Miguel, Mescalitan: Spanish names for rancheria Saspili.--Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Saspili.

San Rafael

Sⁿ Rafael: Spanish name for rancheria Mutenne mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.
See Mutenne

See also Mutenne, Mutine, Mitene, Mitinne

San Rafael

Hoo-ko-e-ko

Mewan

• **San Rafael.** The next to the last Franciscan mission established in California; founded as an asistencia or branch of San Francisco (Dolores). The mortality among the Indians in San Francisco had become so great that a panic was feared, and a transfer of a portion of the survivors to some situation on the n. side of the bay was proposed. At first they were sent over without a priest, but after several had died it was determined to found a new establishment; this was done, Dec. 14, 1817, the new mission being dedicated to San Rafael Arcángel. The native name of the place was Nanaguami. About 230 neophytes were transferred from San Francisco, most of whom, however, originally came from the n. side of the bay. An adobe building, 87 by 42 ft, divided into rooms for chapel, dwelling-rooms, etc., was finished in 1818. Two years later there were 590 neophytes, and 1,140, the highest number reached, in 1828. By 1823 the establishment was recognized as a separate mission. Its wealth was never very great, though it was prosperous, having in 1830, 1,548 large stock and 1,852 sheep, with an average crop for the preceding decade of 2,454 bushels. In 1830 there were 970 neo-

phytes, the number decreasing about 50 percent in the next four years. At the time of secularization considerable property was distributed among the Indians; but in 1837, under the plea that the natives were not making good use of it, this was again brought together, with a promise of redistribution under more favorable circumstances. In 1839 the Indians were reported to be greatly dissatisfied, and in 1840 a distribution of the livestock was ordered. There were then 190 Indians near the mission, and probably 150 more scattered elsewhere. In 1846 Frémont took possession of the mission. After he left, it seems to have been unoccupied, and it has now entirely disappeared. The neophytes probably belonged chiefly to the Olamentke division of the Moquelumnan family. (A. B. L.)

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San Raphael

San Raphael. — Gatschet: Zwölf Sprachen, 32, 1876 (No information)

See also San Rafael.

San Rafael

Chumashan

San Rafael: Spanish name for rancheria Alcas [on La Patera rancho] mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Alcas.

San Rafael de Aguanui

San Rafael de Aguanui: Vallejo states that 200 Indians of this tribe came to Poppe landing on the Strait of Sonoma where he had landed in 1834.--Mariano G. Vallejo, Hist. of Calif., MS Bancroft Library, Vol. 3, p. 14, 1875.

• San Rafael Indians See Hoo'-ko-e-ko

"Under this name the Spaniards collected at the San Rafael Mission most of the Indians of the peninsula who spoke a different language from the Gallinero. "

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 195, 1877.

Hale, Eth. U.S. Expl. Exped.

Gatschet mentions Dana's vocab. (printed by Hale) which he says is almost identical with 'Chokuyem', and refers both to Mutsun. ^{Ind.} Languages Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 157-8, 1877.

Latham, Proc. Philological Soc. London, II, 81, 1854 (short vocab.); Ibid, *Ofuscata* 310, 1860.

• "The San Rafael Indians speak the same as the Tamalos."
--Bancroft (after Taylor, 1860), Native Races, III, 648, 1875.

San Ricardo

Mewko

Mewan

San Ricardo: Name given to rancheria discovered by Anza in 1776 near present Antioch, Contra Costa County, Calif.--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., I, 285 footnote, 1884.

San Ricardo: "1776. (a) In April of this year Lieutenant-Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza, Ensign Jose Joaquin Moraga, and Padre Pedro Font reached the same point. [The San Joaquin river just above its junction with the Sacramento to form Suisun bay.] "In small print as though a quotation: "Near the mouth of the San Joaquin river they saw a 'good sized' Indian village with huts not more than twelve paces from the water. This they named San Ricardo. An abandoned village was seen somewhat farther east. These are no doubt the villages noted by Fages? -- Historical Aboriginal Groups of the California Delta Region by W. Egbert Schenck, [Univ. Calif. Pubs] p. 126, Nov. 13, 1926.

San Roque

Chumashan

"San Roque: or Carpinteria": "A large pueblo in a plain 4 leagues by 1 league, much asphaltum", passed by Portola's expedition, 1769, 5 leagues W of San Buena-ventura: Bancroft says "Santa Barbara region".-- Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary), Hist. Calif., I, 143, 1884.

San Roque, La Carpinteria: Large Indian town on Santa Barbara Channel, 5 leagues NW of Ventura River. Visited by Portola Expd. in 1769, and named San Roque by Crespi, and La Carpinteria by the soldiers, because they found they found the natives building a canoe.-- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 140, Mexico, 1874.

La Carpinteria, Pueblo de la Carpinteria.-- Costanso, Diary Portola Expd., Pubs. Pacific Coast Hist., Vol. 2, [OVER]

See also Misopsno, Mishopsno, Michopsno,

San Sabas

San Sabas. A visitation town in 1745, situated 3 leagues from the parent mission of San Ignacio de Kadakaman, about lat. $28^{\circ}40'$, Lower California. Its inhabitants spoke a Cochimi dialect. See Venegas, Hist. Cal., II, 198, 1759. Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 2, p. 432-3, 1910

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Carpinteria, San Roque: Spanish names for rancheria
Misopsno.--Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de
Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808. See Misopsno

Carpinteria: Spanish name for rancheria Misopsno mentioned
in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission, 1786-1825.
See Misopsno.

San Sebastian

San Sebastian

San Sebastian. A Kawia rancheria in the 18th century; situated in central southern California, lat. 33° 08', evidently near Salton lake. Father Font referred to it as "a small rancheria of the mountain Cajuenches, or more properly of the Jecuiches." See Coues, Garcés Diary (1775), 167, 1900. 453

San Sebastian.—Font (1775) cited by Coues, Garcés Diary (1775), 167, 1900. San Sebastian Peregrino.—Garcés (1774), *ibid.*, 42. San Sebastian.—Garcés (1775), *ibid.*, 167.

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May have been Serrano.

San Seferino (named for *San Seferino*)

Chumashan

"S. Seferino. . . an Indian pueblo, Sta Ana rancheria", passed by Portola's expedition, 1769, going W along Santa Barbara Channel coast, the day before reaching Pt Concepcion.--Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary), Hist. Calif., I, 144, 1884. 3 1/2 leagues *eastward* from Pt. Concepcion.

San Zeferino, San Zeferino Papa. Indian rancheria 3 1/2 leagues E of Pt. Concepcion, visited by Portola Expd. in 1769 and named San Zeferino Papa. Town of 24 houses and 200 people in canyon, which an estuary enters. -- Costanso, Diary Portola Expd., Pubs. Acad. Pacific Coast Hist., vol. 2, no. 4, 207, 309, 1911.

San Seferino, Papa. -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 148, 236, Mexico, 1874

Note: Bancroft is mistaken. The ^{rancheria} ~~town~~ which Crespi named Santa Ana was half a league W of San Seferino. (over)

Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la
Nueva Calif., 2, 149, Mexico, 1874.

San Seferino (or Zeferino) appears to have been near mouth of Cañada
la Brea, though possibly in next canyon to westward, Arroyo el Bulito.

• Sanaiamne

Language said to be same as Colovomne & Tacikamne,

Mewko

Mewan

Rancheria attributed to San Joaquin Co. Pinart, *Etudes sur les Indiens Californiens: Sur les Tcholorones de Chorris*, *Revue de Linguistique et de Philologie Comparée*, Vol. 27, pp. 79-81 Paris 1894. Also quoted by p. 79, 1894. Kroeber, *Univ. Calif. Pub.*, II, 371, 1908.

[Probably the n is misprint for w, as the name appears to be intended for Sawaianne, which in Pinart's "Cholorone ms., 1880" is abbreviated to Sawani (in conformity with similar abbreviations used by him in same ms. -- can)

See also Seywamines, Siakum'ne, Sawani

• Sanchu

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to Santa Inez Mission, Calif. — Bancroft (after Taylor, Aug. 21, 1863), *Native Races*, I, 459, 1874.

See also Sauchu

Sanchu or Santa Rosa

Chumashan

~~Place, probably Rancheria, near Santa Barbara Co. Calif.,~~
~~mentioned by Tapis, MS 1798.~~ --Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II,
28, 1885.

[Note: Typographical error for Sauchu, which see]

See also Sauchu, ~~Quemada~~, ~~Susuchi~~, Santa Rosa

Sta. Agueda

Sta. Agueda; Spanish name for rancheria Cupacta mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Santa Agueda: Rancheria mentioned repeatedly (383 Indians) in first and second Books of Baptisms, Santa Clara Mission, MSS, 1777-1804; 1804-1843.

See also Cupacta

Santa Aguida

Santa Aguida. A Cochimi rancheria in 1706, probably in the vicinity of San Ignacio Kadakaman mission, on the shore of Amuna in Lower California.— Venegas, Hist. Cal., I, 421, 1759.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 453-4, 1910

Santa Ana

Chumashan

"S. Seferino . . an Indian pueblo, Sta Ana rancheria," passed by Portola's expedition, 1769, going W along Santa Barbara Channel coast, the day before reaching Pt Concepcion. -- Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary), Hist. Calif., I, 144, 1884. *3 1/2 leagues easterly from Pt. Concepcion.*

Note: Bancroft is mistaken. The town which Crespi named Santa Ana was half a league W of San Seferino and appears to have been on Arroyo el Bulito.

Santa Ana. -- Indian rancheria of 20 houses & 1/2 leagues E of Pt. Concepcion. -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 149, Mexico, 1874.

Costanso mentions this rancheria, but does not give it any name. -- Costanso, Diary Portola Expd. Pubs. Acad. Pacific Coast Hist., vol. 2, no. 4, 209, 1911.
See also San Seferino

Santa Anita

Chumashan

Santa Anita: Spanish name for rancheria Tejai mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records.

See Tejai

Santa Barbara See Kasua'

Chumashan

Tribe at and about Santa Barbara, Calif.

See also Kashwah

Santa Barbara Group: "containing the Santa Barbara, Santa Inez, and San Luis Obispo languages".-- Latham. Opuscula, p.351, 1860. ^{also} ~~also~~ ⁱⁿ "Trans.Philol.Soc.Lond., 85, 1856" (quoted by Powell. Linguistic families, 67, 1891.)

See Chumashan

Santa Barbara stock

Chumash

Gatichit uses Santa Barbara in a stock sense and under it enumerates the following dialects:

Southern Dialects. - Santa Inez, Santa Barbara, Kasua' or Kashwah (Spanish Cienegueta), Santa Cruz Id.

Northern Dialects. - San Louis [Luis] Obispo, San Antonio.

Gatichit, Ind. Languages of Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 156-157, 1877.

[Mission]

Vol. II, 2, 1885.

Santa Bárbara Indians. - Bancroft, Hist. Calif., I, 573, 1884; [^] Short vocab. for Dr. Coulter quoted by Latham, Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 77, 1854; [^] Ibid in Opuscula, 305, 1860.

Cienegueta

See also Kashwah', Kasua', Kows-wah, Kas-swah', Cashwah,

^
[over]

SANTA BARBARA STOCK.— Gatschet believed that the Indians of San Antonio & San Luis Obispo "may possibly belong to this same family"[the Santa Barbara Stock], and refers to it the following dialects: La Purísima, Santa Inez (Alahulapas) Santa Barbara (Silpalils, Aswalthatans) , Kasua (or Cieneguita), Mugu, and Santa Cruz Island. [Wheeler] Survey W. 100th Merid. Vol. VII Archaeology, 419, 1879.

Santa Barbareno

Chumashan

- Santa Barbareno: "A tribe or group of tribes occupying since the 16th century a portion of Santa Barbara County, Cal. The few survivors of these several tribes are to-day generally known as Santa Barbareno Indians. Two only were enumerated in 1910."--Dixon^{Census} ¹⁹¹⁰ Indian Population in U.S. & Alaskaⁱⁿ 1910, p. 82, 1915.

Santa Barbareno: Dixon, Preliminary Bulletin, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 17, published June 26, 1913.

~~See~~ Santa Barbara
See Chumash &

Santa Catalina de los Yumas

Santa Catalina de los Yumas. A mission founded by the Dominican Father Lorient, May 18, 1797, in the n. part of Lower California, 50 m. e. of Santo Tomás mission, about lat. $31^{\circ}20'$. It was destroyed by the Indians between 1827 and 1833. This was the last mission established in Lower California. According to Duflot de Mofras (Voy., I, 217, 228, 1844) the Indians living there were the Gueymura. See also Taylor in Browne, Pac. Slope, app., 51, 1869. **Handbook Am. Indians**
Pt. 2, p. 453-6, 1910

Santa Catalina Island

Santa Catalina Island.— Luiseño name: Ponga.— Sparkman:

Culture of Luiseño Indians. Univ. Calif. Pubs.

Am. Arch. & Ethn. Vol. 8, 191, Aug. 7, 1908.

"A San Juan Capistrano Indian in 1907 said:

"Santa Catalina es Kinke (qīnqe). San Clemente

no tiene nombre, esta pegado a Santa Catalina,

es la misma cosa." " Ibid 191 ft. note. [~~double~~

~~error~~ of identification — see Kinki-par of Hugo Ried.]

Santa Catalina.— J. N. B. Hewitt (quoting "Henshaw's Vocabulary in Powell's Introduction, 2d Ed., 1884"): 17th Ann. Rept. Bur. Eth. for 1895-96: p. 300*, 1898.

Santache

Yakut

Rancheria mentioned by Padre Cabot in 1824 in connection with rebels of Purísima Mission. — Bancroft, Hist. Calif., II, 536 ft. note, 1885. [Rancheria on Tulare, or Tache, Lake.]

See Sin Tache

See also Samtache, Tuntache, Ton Tache

Santa Clara

Ennesen

Sta. Clara: Spanish name for rancheria Guinau or Quinau in Cañada El Roble Caído about 4 leagues NNE of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in San Antonio Mission Books, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Guinau, Ginau, Quinau, Kenau, Kinau,

Santa Clara

Chumashan

Santa Clara: Spanish name for rancheria Casunalmu. Records in Book of Baptisms, Mision San Buenaventura (8 Indians): Casunalmu 4 times; "Casunalmu or Sta. Clara 2"; Casunalmuc 1.-- Mision San Buenaventura, Libro de Bautismos, 1873-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Santa Clara de Monte Talco was name given by Portola Expd., 1769, to rancheria at Rincon Pt. Not to be confused with Santa Clara near San Jose, just south of San Francisco Bay.]

See also Casunalmu, Casunalmuc, Casunalmo, Casulnamu 2

Santa Clara.

Chumashan

Sta. Clara: Spanish name for rancheria Canaputegnon,
Gueneputecnon or Queneputecnon, about a mile from
San Buenaventura Mission.-- Mission San Buenaventura,
Libro de Bautismos, 1783-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart,
Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Canaputegnon, Gueneputecnon, Queneputecnon

Santa Clara

Esselenian

Santa Clara. A former village in California, so
called by the padres of San Carlos mission. Its peo-
ple are said to have been Esselen.--Taylor in Cal.
Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860. **Handbook Am. Indians**
Pt. 2, p. 457, 1910

•Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, -454, 1874.

• Santa Clara Indians accused of the murder of Anthony
Campbell at San Jose in 1841.--Various refs. in footnote
note of Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., IV, 686, 1886.

Santa Clara

A Lord's Prayer in the 'dialect' spoken at Santa Clara
+ published by De Meffras (Espl. de l'Oregon, des Californies etc,
II, 392, 1844) is reproduced by Bancroft in his Native
Races, III, 654, 1875.

Sta. Clara

Olhonean

Sta. Clara: Spanish name for rancheria Somontac at Santa Clara,
in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission, 1791-1835, MS
Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Somonoxi

Santa Clara: Spanish name for rancheria mentioned repeat-
edly in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de Santa
Clara, MS, 1777-1804. (37 Indians).

See also Somonoxi. Somontac

Santa Clara

Chumashan

Santa Clara, Santa Clara Canaputecnon: Spanish names for rancheria 2 leagues from San Buenaventura Mission.--
Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808.

See Canaputegnón

Santa Clara

Olhonean

Santa Clara. A collective term used to designate the Indians formerly living within the territory or under the influence of Santa Clara mission, Santa Clara co., Cal. They were Thamien, with their divisions into Gergecensens and Soccoisukas (Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Nov. 23, 1860). **Handbook Am. Indians**
Pt. 2, p. 467, 1910

Santa Clara

Chumashan

Santa Clara: Spanish name for rancheria Casunalmu mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Buenaventura, MS, 1782-1808.

See Casunalmu

"Santa Clara de Monte Talco, or Bilarin"

Chumashan

"A large pueblo . . on an arroyo, along beach" ^{4 leagues} W from San Buenaventura, passed by Portola's expedition, 1769. -- Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary), Hist. Calif., I, 143, 1884.
[On Rincon Pt.]

Santa Clara de Monte Talco, -- Populous Indian Village on Santa Barbara Channel, 4 leagues NW of Ventura River, "on point of land near which ran a stream of good water" ((Rincon Pt. & Creek). Visited by Portola Expd. in 1769 and named by Crespi Santa Clara de Monte Talco, and by the soldiers Bailarin for the chief who was a good dancer. -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd., in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 138, Mexico, 1874.

El Bailarin, Pueblo del Bailarin, -- Costanso, Diary
See also Bilarin , Bailarin , Rincon, Rinconado, (over

Portola Expd., Pubs. Acad. Pacific Coast Hist., vol. 2, no. 4,
197, 1911.

Santa Conefundis

Chumashan

Santa conefundis. -- Name given by Crespi on Portola Expd. of 1769 to small Indian rancheria 2 leagues along beach W of Ventura River. -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 137, Mexico, 1874.

Rancheria Volante. -- Name given by Costanso on same expd. to this village which he calls a temporary village of Indian fishermen. -- Costanso, Diary Portola Expd., Pubs. Acad. Pacific Coast Hist., vol. 2, no. 4, 195-7, 1911.

Rancheria Volante or Santa Conefundis. -- Passed by Portola Expd., 1769, "along beach", 2 leagues W of San Buenaventura. -- Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary and Fages' Voyage), Hist., Calif., I, 143, 1884.

[Location on or close to Pitas Point]

See also Volante

"Santa Cruz or Coapan"

Luiseno
Piyumko

Rancheria in San Luis Valley, ~~near~~ San Diego, Calif., ~~in 1798~~, as found on the mission books. -- Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 656, 1884.

Sta. Cruz (or Coapan): in the San Luis Valley Rancheria/mentioned in list of marriages of Indians subject to San Diego Mission. -- Libros de Mision de San Diego, Extractos por Tomas Savage, Bancroft Library, p 3-4, 1878.

Santa Cruz

Santa Cruz (Holy Cross). The twelfth Franciscan mission established in California. The proposed site was personally examined by Fr. Lasuen, who found the natives friendly and ready to help. Supplies and native assistants were sent from the neighboring missions, especially Santa Clara, and the mission was formally founded Sept. 25, 1791, at the place where is now situated the town of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara co. At the end of the year there were 84 neophytes. In 1792 there were 224, and the highest number, 523, was reached in 1796. In 1800 there were 492. At this time the mission had 2,354 head of cattle and horses, and 2,083 of small stock, while the crop for the year amounted to 4,300 bushels. The church, 30 by 112 ft and 25 ft high, with stone front, was completed and dedicated in 1794. In 1797 a number of colonists arrived from Mexico and settled just across the river Lorenzo from the mission. This settlement caused the missionaries much trouble, and seems to have demoralized the Indians. In 1798 the padre in charge was much discouraged with the outlook and reported that 138 neophytes had deserted. He protested against the settlement, but without effect. The number of neophytes remained about the same for the next 20

years, being 507 in 1810, and 461 in 1820. The livestock increased and the crops continued good. In 1812 one of the fathers was murdered by some of the neophytes, who plead in defense that he was excessively cruel, had flogged two of them to death, and was inventing further instruments of torture. In 1818 and 1819 there was considerable friction between the mission fathers and the authorities at Brancifort, all but three of the neophytes leaving the mission at one time for fear of attack. After 1820 the mission continued prosperous, but the population decreased, there being 320 neophytes in 1830, and about 250 in 1834. The total number of natives baptized up to that time was 2,216, of whom 939 were children. Within 4 years after its secularization most of the property had disappeared. In 1839 there were 70 Indians reported at the mission, with perhaps as many more scattered in the district. In 1840 a number of buildings were destroyed and the church was injured by an earthquake. After 1842 the mission was regarded as a part of Brancifort; the buildings had then entirely disappeared. The Indians in the neighborhood of the mission belong to the Costanoan linguistic family. The mission had neophytes from the following villages, all in the present county of Santa Cruz (Taylor, Cal. Farmer, Apr. 5, 1860): Achilla, Aestaca, Agtism, Apil, Aulintac, Chalumü, Chanech, Chicutae,

Olhonean

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(over)

Santa Cruz

Santa Cruz: Spanish name for rancheria "in el Valle de San Luis, alias Coapan" -- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Choromi, Coot, Hauzaurni, Hottrochtac, Huachi, Hual-
quilme, Huocom, Locobo, Luchasmi, Mallin, Nohioalli,
Ochoyos, Onbi, Osacalis (Souquel), Payanmin, Sachuen,
Sagin, Shiuguermi, Shoremee, Sio Cotchmin, Tejey, Tom-
oy, Turami, Utalliam, Wallanmi, Yeunaba, Yeunata,
Yeunator. (A. B. L.)

• Santa Cruz (north of Monterey)

Gatschet, Ind. Languages Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 157, 1877.

Bancroft, Native Races, III, 567, 1875 (name only).

Comelias (in Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 5, 1860), quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, III, 656, 1875.

Santa Cruz: Population in 1910, 17.--Dixon, Census of 1910 Indian Population, p. 17, published June 26, 1913.

• Santa Cruz Island

Chumash

Tribe formerly inhabiting Santa Cruz Id. off Santa Barbara, Calif.
Gatschet, Ind. Languages of Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 157, March 1877.

Vocab. in Powers, Tribes of Calif. 560, 561-565, 1877.

Brief vocab. quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, III, 658-659, 1875.

• Named as a rancho in Santa Barbara district, So. Calif., in 1839.—Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., III, 656, 1885 (Sta. Cruz Id.)

-Santa Eulalia

Yuman

Spelling given by Garces for lagoon belonging to the Yumas on Colorado River in 1775, known as "the beginning of Cajuenche territory, about 12 leagues below the mouth of the Gila."--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 262, ^{fr. note} 1884.

See also Santa Olalla, Santa Olaya

Santa Gertrudis

Santa Gertrudis (Saint Gertrude). A mission founded in 1751 by Father Consag on the e. side of Lower California, lat. 27° 58'. The Indians, who spoke a Cochimi dialect, numbered about 1,000 in 1767. (See Hervas, Saggio, 79-80, 1787; Taylor in Browne, Res. Pac. Slope, app., 50, 1869.) Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 458, 1910

Santa Inés

Santa Inés (Saint Agnes). The nineteenth Franciscan mission established in California; founded Sept. 17, 1804, at a place called by the natives Alajulapu, about 25 m. from Santa Barbara, and nearly as far from Purísima. A large number of neophytes from Santa Barbara and Purísima attended the opening ceremony, and many remained at the new mission. On the same day 27 children were baptized. By the end of the first year there were 225 neophytes, in 1810 there were 628, while the highest number, 768, was reached in 1816. In material things the mission prospered, having 7,720 head of large stock in 1820, 5,100 of small stock, and an average annual crop for the preceding decade of 4,340 bushels. The stock increased and the crops continued good for another decade, between 1822 and 1827 supplies to the value of \$10,767 being furnished the presidio at Santa Barbara. The first church was seriously injured by an earthquake in 1812, and a new one of adobe lined with brick, which still stands, was completed in 1817. In 1824 there was a revolt of the neophytes at Santa Inés, and a conflict between them and the soldiers, a large part of the mission buildings being burned, and the hostile Indians fleeing, apparently to Purí-

sima (q. v.). In 1830 there were 408 neophytes, but the number decreased to 344 in 1834. Up to that time 1,323 natives had been baptized, of whom 757 were children. In 1840 there were still about 300 Indians in the neighborhood, and the affairs of the mission were generally prosperous. In 1844 Santa Inés was reported to have had 264 neophytes, with sufficient resources for their support. After this the property of the mission rapidly declined, and in 1846 the land was sold for \$7,000, but the building and church property remained in the charge of the padre. In 1844 an ecclesiastical college was opened at Santa Inés, but it was abandoned 6 years later. The Indians in the neighborhood of the mission belonged to the Chumashan (q. v.) linguistic family, to which most of its neophytes probably belonged. Many came from the Channel islands, especially Santa Rosa. Some of the neophytes were skilled workers in silver and carved leather, and their work and productions were and still are highly prized for their excellence and artistic merit. 456 (A. B. L.)

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Chumashan

Santa Inés

Chumashan

Santa Inés. A reservation of unsurveyed, unpatented land, occupied by 52 Mission Indians in 1909; situated 240 m. from Mission Tule River agency, in Santa Barbara co., not far from the old Santa Inés mission, s. Cal. These Indians were located on lands belonging to the Catholic Church and also what is known as the college grants. Legal steps were taken several years ago to obtain for the use of these Indians the lands on which they had resided, and which they had cultivated for many years, but the question has not yet been determined. 459

Santa Ynez.—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1902, 175, 1903.

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See also Santa Ynez

Santa Inez

Chumash

- Tribe about Mission of same name, Santa Barbara Co., Calif.
- "Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 1856," "Republished in N.Y. Historical Magazine, May 1865." Found in
Pomere, Tribes of Calif. 560, 561-567, 1877.
^{vocab.}
- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, May 4, 1860
Wentworth in
Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1862, 325, 1863.
- The Santa Inez tongue - Hugo Ried 1852: W.J. Hoffman, Bull. Essex Inst.
vol. 17, p. 6, 1885.
- Gatschet, Indian Languages of Pacific Coast, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 156, 1877.
- Santa Inez Indians. -- Bancroft (after Taylor, 1863) in Nat.
Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p. 420, 1874.

Santa Inez. -- "Spoken by the Alahulapas around Santa Inez

Santa Inez tribe

Chumashan

Territory extended easterly [from Santa Ynez] about 27 miles into the mts.; southerly to the high main range of the Santa Ynez or Santa Barbara Mts.; westerly 9 miles down the Santa Ynez River to a place called Ahn-sahn on the present Buell ranch (line passes close to the ranch house); and N for at least 13 miles -- into the San Rafael Range. Their territory included Zaca Lake, which they call Kó-o, which they visited to hunt and fish. -- California Journal, I, 46, 1911. (Told me by Santa Inez Indians Oct. 4, 1911. - Cam)

See also Alajulapu, Kal'-ă-wah-sah'

Mission, which was founded in 1804." Gatschet: [Wheeler]
Survey W.100th Merid. Vol. VII Archeology, 419, 1879.

Dieguenos

Santa Isabel - see Santa Ysabel

Yuman.

J. A. A. Stanley, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1865, 126, 1865.
Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1891, Pt. 2, p. 74, 1891.

Santa Isabel Treaty of Jan. 7, 1852. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong.
3^d Sess. 130-133, 1857.

Whipple, Expd. from San Diego to the Colorado River in 1849.
31st Cong., 2^d Sess., Senate Ex. Doc. 19, p. 4, 1851.

Santa Isabel

Dieguenos

Yuman

Mission in So. California where "a collection of miserable straw huts serve as a home for about three hundred Indians, who, from having been the slaves of the priests, appear to have succeeded to the inheritance."
--Whipple, Expd. from San Diego to the Colorado in 1849,
31st Cong., 2^d Sess., Sen. Ex. Doc. 19, p. 4, 1851.

Santa Isabel (Elcuanain or Elcuanam)

Rancheria ~~some 16 leagues~~ NE of San Diego Mission, Calif.,
visited by Sanchez in 1821. --Bancroft, Hist. of Calif.,
II, 442, ¹⁸⁸⁵ (from Sanchez MS Diary).

"Six or 7 leagues E of Santa Isabel are 10 rancherias
with 450 souls." --Ibid, 443.

A rich San Diego Mission rancho in 1840. --Bancroft, Hist.
of Calif., III, 624⁻⁶²⁵ 1885.

[over

Santa Isabel.--Name on map of San Diego District, 1800-30,
at headwaters of R. San Dieguito.--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., II,
105, 1885.

"Santa Isabel, some forty miles from the mission [San Diego]
where two hundred baptized Indians lived", 1816-19.--Ibid
345.

Santa Isabella.-- J.N.B. Hewitt (quoting "Henshaw's Santa Isabella' vocab-
ulary, entered in Powell's Introduction, 2d ed., 1893"):
17th Ann.Rept.Bur.Eth.for 1895-96: p.300*, 1898.

• Santa Isabel

Yuman

• **Santa Isabel.** A Diegueño village about 50 m. N. E. of San Diego, s. Cal. Pop. 125 in 1873. The name is now given to a reservation of 29,845 acres of waterless, mountainous stock land, with 284 inhabitants.

• **Santa Isabella.**—Audubon (1849), Western Jour., 169, 1906. • **Santa Ysabel.**—Ames, Rep. Miss. Inds., 5, 1873. **St. Isabella.**—Emory, Recon., 614, 1848.

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See Santa Ysabel

• Santa Isabel

Yuman

• **Santa Isabel.** A group of Mohave rancherias, visited and so named by Fray Francisco Garcés in 1776; situated at or in the vicinity of the present Needles, s. E. Cal.—Garcés, Diary (1776), 234, 1900.

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• Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 275, 1884 (after garces).

Santa Isabel

Yuman

• Santa Isabel. Mentioned as the last Yuma rancheria on the s. side of the Rio Gila; visited by Father Kino in Nov. 1701.—Bancroft, No. Mex. States, I, 497, 1884.

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Santa Lucia

Santa Lucia. A former visitation town of San Ignacio de Kadakaman mission, situated 10 leagues distant from it, about lat. 28°, Lower California. Its inhabitants were Cochimi. See Venegas, Hist. Cal., I, 421; II, 198, 1759.

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Santa Manuel

Serrano

Spanish name of Indian village in Southern California. - Reft. Comm.
Ind. Affs. for 1891, Pt. 2, p. 74, 1891 (37 inhabitants in 1891).

See San Manuel

Santa Margarita

*Santa Margarita. Given by Bancroft
(Nat. Races, I, 460, 1874) as a Luiseño
village of California, but it perhaps be-
longed to the Shoshonean Kawia.

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Name on map of San Diego district 1800-30, located in-
land, between Santa Margarita and San Luis rivers.--
Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 105, 1885.

Mentioned as a rich San Diego Mission rancho in 1840.--
Ibid, ^{III} 624, 1885.

St. Marguerita rancheria. - Emory: Military Reconnoissance
1846-7, 117, 1848. West of San Luis Rey, toward the ocean, before reaching Flores.
"Halting... at the deserted Indian rancheria of Santa

Margarita, we broke open one of the Indian huts, and
got some corn and pumpkins for our animals." — Emory:
Military Reconnoissance, 1846-7, 123, 1848.

Santa Margarita

Santa Margarita: Spanish name for rancheria Chotnegle mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Chotnegle

Santa Margarita

Santa Margarita: Spanish name for rancheria Topomo' mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission, MS, 1772-1823.

"Santa Margarita de Cortona, or Isla, or Mescaltitlan"

"Pueblos . . in a marshy region, where the sloughs form an island, with four or five scattered rancherias," on the Santa Barbara Channel shore, ^{about 6 leagues} west of Carpinteria, passed by Portola's expedition, 1769.--Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary), Hist. Calif., I, 143, 1884. [Island in big lagoon N. of Santa Barbara Point]

Santa Margarita de Cortona, Isla, Mescalitlan. -- In 1769

The Portola Expd. halted 3 leagues W of Santa Barbara on the Santa Barbara Channel. "A double estuary entered the land forming an island about half a league wide. On this island was a large town of more than a hundred houses.

There were other villages on the shores, the exact number of which we could not ascertain, although the soldiers said there were four.... The soldiers called these pueblos See also Isla, Mescaltitlan, Mescaltitan, San Miguel, ^(over)

Portezuelo de Mescaltitlan, Mescalitlan, Sacpili

Santa María

Santa María (Saint Mary). A settlement, probably of a people speaking a Cochimi dialect, situated 5 leagues N. of the mission of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, above lat. 27°, Lower California. In 1745 it was a visita of the mission mentioned. See Venegas, Hist. Cal., II, 198, 1759.

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Mescalitlan; others named them the pueblos of the Isla;
I baptized them with the name of Santa Margarita de
Cortona." -- Crespi Diary Portola Expd. in Palou,s
Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 144, Mexico, 1874.

Santa María Magdalena

Santa María Magdalena. A mission founded by Father Linck's two associates, Arnes and Diez, at Cabujakaamang, in lat. 30° or 31°, Lower California. It was the last Jesuit mission established in that territory. For reference to its language, see Buschmann, *Spuren*, 472, 1858, and consult also Venegas, *Hist. Cal.*, II, 199, 1759.

Cabujacaamang.—Clavijero, *Hist. Baja Cal.*, 108, 1852. **Cabujakaamang.**—Clavigero, *Storia della Cal.*, II, 181, 1789. **Cabujakamang.**—Shea, *Cath. Miss.*, 90, 1855. **Santa Maria.**—Taylor quoted by Browne, *Res. Pac. Slope*, app., 50, 1869. **Santa Maria de los Angeles de Kabu Juacama.**—Taylor in *Cal. Farmer*, Jan. 24, 1862. **St. Mary's.**—Shea, *op. cit.*

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Santa Marta

Santa Marta (Saint Martha). A visita of San Ignacio de Kadakaman mission and situated 11 leagues from it, in lat. 28°, Lower California, in 1745.

Santa Martha.—Venegas, *Hist. Cal.*, II, 198, 1759.

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Santa Monica

Santa Monica. A visita of San Ignacio de Kadakaman mission, situated 7 leagues from it, about lat. 28°, Lower California, in 1745.—Venegas, Hist. Cal., II., 198, 1759.

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Santa Mónica (or El Cajon)

Diegueno

Yuman

Mission rancheria 5 leagues east of San Diego Mission, Calif., in 1821.--Bancroft (after Sanchez), Hist. of Calif., II, 442, 1885.

Boca de Santa Mónica.

Mentioned as rancho in Los Angeles district in 1839.--
Ibid, III, 633⁶³⁴, 1885.

See Cajon.

Santa Nynfa

Santa Nynfa. A visita of San Ignacio de Kadakaman mission, situated 5 leagues from it, about lat. 28°, Lower California, in 1745.

Santa Nympha.--Venegas, Hist. Cal., I, 421, 1759.

Santa Nynfa.--Ibid., II, 198, 1759. Handbook Am. Indians
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Santa Olalla

Yuman

Santa Olalla. A "laguna", or perhaps more strictly a flat subject to inundation, which in the 18th century contained some Yuma rancherias; situated in n. Lower California, lat. 32° 33', somewhat above the entrance of New. r. to the main flood-plain of the Rio Colorado, 6 to 10 m. w. of the latter and about 8 leagues w.s.w. of the mouth of the Gila. It was notable, at the time named, as the end of the Yuma and the beginning of the Cajuenche settlements. The Comeya also descended "to this land to eat calabashes and other fruits of the river." See Coues, Garcés Diary (1775-6), 165 et seq., 1900. Handbook Am. Indians
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(over)

Santa Eulalia.--Coues, op. cit., 165. Santa Olalla.--
Ibid. Santa Olaya.--Ibid., passim. St. Eulalie.--
Ibid. The first 3 spellings given by Bancroft, Hist. of
Calif., I, 262, 1884.

Santa Olaya

Yuman

Lagoon or flat subject to inundation on Colorado River belonging to the Yumas in 1775, known as "the beginning of Cajuenche territory, about 12 leagues below the mouth of the Gila."--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, ~~222~~ 262, 1884.

An return trip gives as 4 leagues west of Colorado River & 8 leagues WSW of S Dionisio, on Isla de Trinidad. - Ibid 222 ft. note.

See also Santa Olalla, Santa Eulalia.

Santa Paula y Camulos

Chumashan

- Santa Paula y Camulos. -- Vocabulary of "Mupu or Santa Paula y Camulos" obtained by A. Pinart, 1878. No. 34983, Bancroft Library.

See Mupu

Santa Rosa

Coahuilla

Santa Rosa. A small Kawia settlement on a reservation of unsurveyed, unpatented land under the San Jacinto agency, in Riverside co., s. Cal. The reservation contained 77 inhabitants in 1909.

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See We-wut'-now-hoo

Shoshonean

Santa Rosa

Luiseno

Indian village in Southern California. - Reft. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1891, Pt. 2, p. 74, 1891 (25 inhabitants - 1891). - Francisco Estudillo in Ibid for 1893, 125, 128, 130 (54 inhabitants - 1893). - Ibid for 1894, 121, 1895 (village of 51 people "well up on the Santa Rosa mts."). - Ibid for 1905, 192, 1906.

Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects, 146, 1907 - may be 2 Santa Rosas?

Kroeber gives Luiseno name of Santa Rosa as Mekha, see.

Santa Rosa village is We-wut'-now-hu (Barranca) and is located on so side of summit of Torres mt. "among the rocks and pines". - Ethnobotany of the Coahuilla, 34, 1900.

Santa Rosa (or Sauchu)

Chumashan

"Sauchu, alias rancheria of Santa Rosa".--Rancheria of 12 houses 4 leagues from Alajulapu [site of Santa Ynez Mission].-- Estevan Tapis, letter to F.F.Lasuen, Oct. 23, 1798. Same information in letter to Arrilliga, June 30, 1803. (Copies in Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara, VIII, 165, 178, Bancroft Library, 1877.

Sajuachu or Santa Rosa.-- Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima, MS, Copy, 10, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Santa Rosa.-- Named as a rancho in Santa Barbara district in 1839.-- Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., III, 656, 1885.

Santa Rosa: Spanish name for rancheria Sajuchu mentioned in La Purisima Mission Books. See Sajuchu.

See also Sauchu, Sajuachu, Sajuchu, Lajuchu, Sanchu.

Santa Rosa de Viterbo

Chumashan

Santa Rosa de viterbo. -- Populous Indian Village on Santa Clara River, 4 leagues across the mountains from San Fernando Valley, visited by Portola Expd. in 1769. "The inhabitants lived without other protection than a light shelter of branches in the form of an enclosure. For this reason the soldiers called in Rancheria del Corral, and I named it Santa Rosa de Viterbo" -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 130, Mexico, 1874.

Rancheria del Corral. -- Costanso, Diary Portola Expd., Pubs. Acad. Pacific Coast Hist., vol. 2, no. 4, 187, 1911.

Sta. Rosa de Viterbo or Corral Rancheria. --Near

See also Corral

(over)

Hart's, 4 leagues over the mountains from the San Fernando Valley to the Santa Clara River. Passed by Portola Expd., 1769. -- Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary) Hist. Calif., I, 143, 1884.

Santa Rosalia Mulege

Santa Rosalia Mulege. A former Indian settlement and Spanish mission on the E. shore of Lower California, half a league from Mulege r., lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$. The mission was founded in 1705 by Padre Juan M. Basualda, and in 1745, according to Venegas (Hist. Cal., II, 197-198, 1759), had two visitas, Santísima Trinidad and San Marcos. The old settlement was abandoned in 1815 by the few remaining inhabitants on account of the establishment there of a depot for exiles from Sonora and Sinaloa. See Venegas, Hist. Cal., I, 381; II, 197, 1759.

Carmañe Galezá.—Doc. Hist. Mex., 4th s., V, 186, 1857 (after early document). Molejé.—Duflot de Mofras, Expl., I, 219, 228, 238, 1844. Mulege.—Vene-

gas, Hist. Cal., I, 335, 1759. Santa Rosalia de Moleje.--Taylor in Browne, Res. Pac. Slope, app., 49, 1869. S. Rosalia di Mulegè.--Clavigero, Storia della Cal., II, 185, 1789.

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Santa Rosas

We-shum' tat'-tah

Pomoan

• Santa Rosas: Mentioned by Gregory as "Cainameros or Santa Rosas."--Tom Gregory, History of Sonoma Co., p. 54, Los Angeles, 1911.

See Kanamara We-shum' tat'-tah
See also Kai-na-me-ro, Ki-no-ma-ro, Cainameros

"Santa Teresa, or Cojo"

Chumashan

"Sta Teresa, or Cojo, rancheria", on Santa Barbara Channel coast 3 miles east of Pt. Conception, passed by Portola's expedition, 1769.--Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary), Hist. Calif., I, 144, 1884.

Rancheria del Cojo, Santa Teresa. -- Rancheria of 20 houses and more than 250 people, ^{in canyon (cañada del Cojo)} 1 league E of Pt. Conception. Visited by the Portola Expd. in 1769. The cacique of the town was lame, and for this reason the soldiers named his town Rancheria del Cojo, but Crespi called it Santa Teresa. -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 150, Mexico, 1874..

Santa Teresa. --

See also Cojo, Cojotoc, El Cojo Sisilopo

Santa Teresea

Santa Teresea. -- "Rancheria of Tucutnut [near Monterey] was called Santa Teresea. -- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, April 20, 1860.

See also Tucutnut

Santa Tescas [Teresa?]

Chumashan

Santa Tescas [Teresa?]. -- Rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel, 16-1/2 leagues W of Santa Barbara [apparently on or near site of present town of Concepcion]. Population in 1796, 30. Chief, Suluguapuyaut. -- Phelipe de Goycochea, Report to Borica, March 12, 1796, Archives of Calif., Missions, II, 94, [Extracts made for Bancroft Library]

[Note: Crespi on the Portola Expd (1769) gave the name Santa Teresa to this same rancheria, but the others called it El Cojo because the chief was lame. Goycochea gives El Cojo Sisilopo as the rancheria 1-1/2 leagues W of Santa Tescas (not mentioned by the Portola Expd.)]

See also Santa Teresa, El Cojo, Santa Texas

"Santa Texas (?)"

Chumashan

Rancheria, according to Goycochea (1796), between San Buenaventura and Purisima, Calif. -- Bancroft, History of Calif., I, 672^{ff. note}, 1884. (26 1/2 l. W of San Buenaventura and 16 1/2 W of (later) Santa Barbara.)

"Santa Teresa, or Cojo?"

Prob. Santa Teresa

Santa Ynez

Chumash

Village on north side of Santa Barbara Mts., Calif. - Francisco Estudillo in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1894, 121, 1895. - Ibid for 1895, 132, 134, 1896. - Ibid for 1896, 128, 130, 1897. - L.A. Wright in Ibid for 1897, 119, 1897. - Ibid for 1898, 136, 137, 1898. - Ibid for 1901, 196-197, 1902. - Ibid for 1903, 149, 1904 (agreement as to lands). - Ibid for 1905, 192, 1906.

Santa Ynez: "The name by which the survivors of the several tribes in the vicinity of the Mission of Santa Ynez in Santa Barbara County, Cal., are known. The number enumerated in 1910 was 35."--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population of U.S. & Alaska, pp. 15, 82, 131, 1915.

Santa Ynez: Dixon, Preliminary Bulletin, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 17, published June 26, 1913.

See also Santa Inez.

Santa Ysabel

Diegueno

Yuman

Tribe or band mentioned by W.E. Lovett in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1865, 122, 1865. (Spanish name for [Written Santa Isabel by J.Q.A. Stanley, Ibid, 126.])

Francisco Estudillo (apt.) in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1893, 124, 127, 130, 1893. - Ibid for 1894, 118, 1895.

L.A. Wright in Rept. for 1898, 136, 1898.

Treaty of Santa Ysabel, Jan. 7, 1852. - 18 California Treaties, Senate Confidential Doc. 32^d Cong. 1st Sess. p. . Reprint: pp 41-43, Jan. 1905. Treaty also printed, with some errors & typos, misprints, in House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3^d Sess. 130-133, 1857 (written Santa Isabel).

See also Santa Isabel.

[over

·Santa Ysabel

·Dieguino village.—Bancroft (after Hayes' MS), Native Races, I, '458, 1874.

Diegueno (2)

Santa Ysabel (cont'd).

Yuman

Location ^(of Reservation) defined. Dec. 27, 1875.
— Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties,
Vol. I (Laws), 820, 1904.

"Santa Ysabel tribe, sometimes known as the Colcan Indians or Mission Indians". — Los Angeles Examiner, Dec. 4, 1925.

called Malakash by the Luiseno.

See Santa Isabel

Santa Ysabel

Yuman

Santa Ysabel: Spanish name for rancheria mentioned (1801) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Miguel, MS, 1792-1862.

Santa Ysabel: Rancheria mentioned (16 Indians) in Libro Segundo de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1804-1843.

Santiago

Santiago: Spanish name for rancheria Cotoni mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Cotoni

See also Cotoni, Cotas

Shoshonean

San Timétéo

Cahuilla

^{Spanish name of}
Cahuilla village mentioned in 1856 by Capt. H.S. Burton. - House
Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3^d Sess., 117, ^{126,} 1857.

San Timétéo: Cahuilla village mentioned in 1856 by Capt. H.S. Burton. -- Capt. H.S. Burton, Letter to Maj. E.D. Townsend, dated San Diego, Calif., Jan. 27, 1856. -- On file in 'Old Files Div.', Adjutant General's Office, No. P 58/53, 1856.

Santísima Trinidad

Santísima Trinidad (Most Holy Trinity).
A Cochimi village and visita of Santa Rosalia Mulege mission in 1745, situated 6 leagues s. se. therefrom, lat. 26° 55', Lower California.—Venegas, Hist. Cal., II, 198, 1759.

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Santiyomies

Pomoan

Santiyomies: Spelling for tribe given by Enrique Cemeti, who says that Mateo was chief when Russians were at Bodega.-- Enrique Cemeti, *Establecimientos Rusos de California*, MS, Bancroft Library, p. 6, 1875..

See So-to-yo-me

See also Satiyomi, Satiyomies, Sotoyome

Santo Domingo

Kam-me-i

Yuman

Santo Domingo: Spanish name for rancheria called Chiap by Indians; also called La Punta by Spaniards.--
Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See Chiap.

Santo Tomás

• **Santo Tomás** (Saint Thomas). A Dominican mission established in 1790 in the N. part of Lower California, lat. 31° 40', near Todos Santos bay. Its inhabitants, sometimes called San Tomaseños, were visited in Apr. 1867 by Dr Wm. M. Gabb, who found their language to be a dialect of Diegueño or Comeya, closely related to Htaam and Kiliwi.
Santo Tomas.—Taylor in Browne, Res. Pac. Slope, app., 51, 1869.

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San Tomaseno

Dialect of Comoyei at San Tomas Mission.

Gatchet, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p415, 1879.

Santos Martires Ipolito y Cuciano

Chumashan

"Rancheria and river, down ~~same~~ stream [Santa Clara], which widens out into a river." Passed by Portola's expedition, 1769, between San Fernando Valley and San Buenaventura. --Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary), Hist. Calif., I, 143, 1884. Apparently 2½ leagues up stream from the sea.

See also Cuciano?

Sanultanel

Ennesen

Sanultanel: Rancheria on the bank\$ of Monterey [Salinas] River, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission. Spellings: Sanultanel, Zultanel.-- Mission San Antonio, Libros de Mision, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Zultanel

San Xorge See San Jorge

Cahuilla

We-is'-tem.

San Ignacio

Rancheria in Southern California. - W. E. Leitch in Rept. Comm.

Ind. Affs. for 1865, 124, 1865. (Spanish name)

Ibid, Rept of Dr. C. C. Wainwright in Ibid for 1897, 119, 1897.

Cahuilla name, Pa'-cha-wal; Luiseno name, Sapela.

Chief Lugo of the Cahuilla tells me that San Ignacio Rancheria belongs to the We-is'-tem tribe, called Los Coyotes by the Spaniards. - comm

See also San Ignacio, Pa'-cha-wal, Sapela.

San Ysabel error for Santa Ysabel

Village or band in Southern California. - J. W. Brewster in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1888, 10, 1888.

San Ysidro ~~Wilakal~~ ^{Wagner Valley}

Spanish name of band in Southern California. - Francisco Estudillo in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1893, 125, 126, 130, 1893. ("I find 59 of these people, who are in fact a part of the Los Coyotes Indians." - Ibid 126). L. A. Wright in Rept. Commr. for 1901, 197, 1902. - Ibid for 1902, 175, 1903. The name of the rancheria at San Ysidro is Ho'-lah-kal. - cum

See Ho'-lah-kal

See also San Isidro, San Ysidro.

San YsidroWe-is'-temLuiseno - Cahuilla

- Rancheria in mountains E of Warner Valley, southern Calif. W.E. Lovett in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1865, 125, 1865. (Mentioned twice on same page; one reference doubtless error for Santa Ysabel, which is mentioned on p.122).
- Mentioned in Treaty of Temecula, Jan. 5, 1852. - 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, 40, 1905.
- Kroeber states that Wilakal is their name for themselves, and that they are called Wolak by the Luiseño. - Shoshonian Dialects of Calif., 150, 1907. He refers them to the Koo'-pah or Agua Caliente tribe, but Chief Lugo of the Cahuilla tells me that their name for their rancheria is Ho'-lah-kal, and that they belong to the We-is'-tem tribe, called Los Coyotes by the Spaniards.

See Ho'-lah-kal.

See also San Ysedro, San Isidro,

San Zeferino

Chumashan

See San Seferino

Santamcusac

Santamcusac: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769 -1822.

See Santaijjuscac

Saoam

Saoam: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (101 Indians). Spellings: Saoam, Ssaoan.--
Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

See also Ssavan, Savan, Sauvan

Sapa

Sapa: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, MS, no title or date.

Sapaquonil

Chumashan

Sapaquonil. A Chumashan village formerly on Jimeno's rancho, Ventura co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860.

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Sapaquonil

Chumashan

Rancheria formerly ~~near~~^{on} Jimeno's rancho near San Buenaventura Mission, Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 11 May 4, 1860.

• Sapaywis

" Sapaywis was the rancheria of the place now called Salqua
-lco" -- Taylor Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 10, April 27, 1860.

near San Antonio Mission, Calif.

sape'wis: ^{Salinas} ^{former} Ennesen name for village near Pleyto. -- J. A.
Mason, Ethnology of Salinan Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs.,
Am. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 4, p. 107, Dec. 14, 1912

See also sape'wis

• Sapaywis

Sapaywis. A former Salinan village connected with San Antonio mission, Monterey co., Cal. -- Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 27, 1860.

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Cahuilla

Sapela

Luiseno name for San Ygnacio. - Kroeber, Shoshonan Dialects of Calif., 148, 152, 1907.

called Pachawal by the Cahuilla.

See also Pa'-cha-wal, San Ygnacio.

Sapelek

Chumashan

Rancheria ^{near} ~~of~~ Santa Ynez Mission, Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 11, May 4, 1860.

Sapelek

Chumashan

Sapelek. A Chumashan village formerly near Santa Inés mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860.

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Saph^c-tu-u-i

Chumashan

Saph^c-tu-u-i: Former rancheria on site of present El Conejo, southern Ventura Co.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling, S,apjtuuy, quoted from educated halfbreed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language, (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also S,apjtuuy, Saptuui, Sapue, San Lucas, El Conejo

Sapjâla

Sapjâla: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos,
Mision de San Luis Obispo, Ms, 1772-1823.

See Setjaya

Sapotâtumne

Mewan

Bancroft, Native Races, III, 567⁶⁴⁹, 1875. (Tribe on E side lower Sacramento).

See ko-pah-tah'tah

See ^{also} Sapototot

Sapototot

Mewan

~~Gentile~~ Rancheria in Sacramento Valley, Calif.

Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, p450, 1874.

[Note: Typographical error for Lapototot, shown by comparison with Sutter's lists]

Written Sapotatumne by Bancroft, Native Races, III, 567, 1875.

See Lo-pah-tah-tah

Sap-pah'-sam'-mah

Mew'-wah

Mewan

Lowermost (most westerly) village or camp on south side Yosemite Valley and close to Pohono Meadows. - Chm.

Sapponet

Esselenian

Sapponet. A former village connected with San Carlos mission, Cal., and said to have been Esselen.

Sepponet.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860.

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See also Seponet, Sepponet

Cahuilla

Sap-pub-pah

Cahuilla rancheria on Ramona Reservation on SW slope of Thomas Mt. about midway between Hemet Reservoir and Cahuilla Reservation, and about 1 mile East of Ramona Rancheria Sah'-ě.
Told me by Chief Leonicio Lugo and his nephew Lupy Lugo. —can.

Sap'-se

Mitchōpdo

Midoo

· Sap'-se: Mitchōpdo name for their former village about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Dayton (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Chico) on small creek (Sap-sim sē-we) sometimes called Little Butte Creek. Told me by Jack Frango, full-blood Mitchōpdo.^{Chum}--

Saptuui

Chumashan

Saptuui (*Saph'-tu-u'-i*). A former Chumashan village in the interior of Ventura co., Cal., at a place called El Conejo.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

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See also Sapue? Saptuuy, Saph'-tu-u'-i

Sapue

Chumashan

Sapue: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (26 Indians). Spanish names San Lucas, El Conejo, San Bernardino.--Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Bautismos, MSS, 1782-1808; 1809-1873.

Sapue: Rancheria of the Mission of San Buenaventura.--
From Extracts made from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, for the Bancroft Library, p. 27, 1877.

See also Saptuui, Saph⁶-tu-u-i, S,aptjtuuy.

Sagpili' [pronounced Sah^{ch'}pele'] Chumash
Band at the Portera near the coast at Santa Barbara, Calif.-
W. J. Hoffman, Bull. Essex Inst. vol. 17, p. 29, 1885.

See Sah^{ch'}pele

See also Sacpili, Sacspili,

Diegueno

Saquan

Yuman

Diegueno rancheria mentioned in Santa Feabel Treaty of Jan. 7, 1852. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3^d Sess., 133, 1857.

Sa-quan. - [18. California Treaties, Senate Confidential Doc. - , 32^d Congress, 1st Sess., p. 1, June 1852.] Reprint, p. 43, Jan. 1905.

See also Sycuan, Sequon.

Geog. Name

Sa-quan-ow

Sa-quan-ow. -- Po-lik-lah name for Redding rock, in ocean NW of mouth of Redwood Creek. -- Lucy Thompson, To the American Indian, p. 67, ²¹²1916.

Name from sa-quan, a stone [^]heller, from its shape.

Saraise

Olhonean

Saraise. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Saraise

Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif—Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Typographical error for Sarrise.

Sargentaruka

Esselem?
Olhonean

Sargentaruka. A former village of the Rumsen division of the Costanoan family, 21 m. E. of Carmelo r., Cal. It is said to have been populous.

Sargenta rucas.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860. **Sargentarukas.**—Ibid. **Sirkhintaruk.**—Kroeber, Costanoan MS., Univ. Cal., 1902 (Sirkhintaruk, name of place with locative ending -ta; ruk, 'houses,' 'village': said to have been the same as Kakontaruk, or Kakonkaruk, at Pt Sur, s. of Monterey).

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Sargentarukas]

Olhonean

Eslen

[^]Rancheria near Carmel Mission Calif., in 1782.

"The Sargenta rucas was seven leagues south and east of the river^[Carmel] in a Canaditta de Palo Colorado, and was very populous."--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 9, April 20, 1860.

Written Sargentarukas (as one word) and twice Sargenta rucas and Sargenta rukas (as two words). Ibid.

• Sargentarukas. --Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 454, 1874.

Name given me by Kah'-koon woman at Monterey in 1906, and then supposed by me to be a modern name meaning rancheria at Sargents, but since learned to be an aboriginal name. Written SargentaRuc by Mission Padres in 1811. --Mission Record Calif. Indians, edited by Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pub: Arch. & Eth. vol. 8, p. 20, 1908. Kroeber gives as synonyme Sirkhintaruk, Sirkhintaruk

[Over]

SargentaRuc: Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara ,
1811 or 1812. (Extract , Bancroft Library MS, 7:
124, 1876.)

[OVER

• Sa-ron-ra

error for Savoura or Savowra

Karok

Band in council at Durkees ferry, Klamath River, Calif.

Oct. 6, 1851. R. McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session,
p 194, 1853.

Patesik or 'Upper Klamath'

See Savowra, Savoura

Sarontac

Olhonean

Sarontac. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Sarontac

Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif.
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native
Races, I, 453, 1874.

Saróntac: Rancheria of "family" Acssagis, located at
source of Arroyo San Francisquito, mentioned in Libro
primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-
1810

Sarrise

Olhonean

Sarrise: Rancheria of Guemelenta tribe mentioned in
Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco,
MS, 1776-1810.

Sasaguel

Chumashan

Sasaguel: Former rancheria located by Taylor (Calif. Farmer, Aug. 21, 1863) on Santa Cruz Island.--Bancroft, Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Yshguagel,

See also Ashuagel, Sasguagel, Sasuaguel, Sashuaguel,

Sásatca

Olhonean

Sásatca: Mutsun rancheria, some of whose inhabitants belonged to San Juan Bautista Mission.--Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta, Idiomas Californias, MS Bancroft Library [unpaged, p. 64 our copy], 1821-1837.

Sasguagel

Chumashan

Sasguagel: Rancheria on the island opposite Santa Barbara Mission, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (9 Indians). Spellings: Sasguagel 4 times; Sasuagel 2; Sasguajel; Sashuaguel; Shuagil; Sashuegel; Sasuaquel; Sassguajel; Sguagil; Yshuegel 2.--Mission de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, NS, 1786-1825.

See also Sasaguel

Sasguo

Chumashan(?)

Sasguo: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mission de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Sasuo

Sashuaguel

Chumashan

Sashuaguel, Sashuegel: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Sasguagel

Sasinege

(1774)

Sasinege: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Sasiol

Chumashan

Sasiol: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Purisima Mission, MS, 1788-1834.

See Sacciol.

Saspili

Chumashan

Saspili: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (131 Indians). Spellings Saspili 36 times; Saspilil 5; Saspil; Sajpilil 5; Sajpili 8; Saxpilil 16; Saxpiliil 2; Sacspili, Sagxpilil, Sagpilil, Xajpili 5.--Spanish names Mescaltitan, San Miguel, San Rafael.--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825. (also Sacpilil twice; Sacpili twice)

Saspili or Saxpili : Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission.--Archivos de la Mision de la Purisima Concepcion 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Saspili: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, MS, 1779-1804. See Saxpil.

See S^c pi'-lil, Sa-pi'-li, S,aj pilil, Saqpilil

Sassguajel

Chumashan

Sassguajel: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Sasguagel

Sassics error for Lassiks

Athapaskan

Tribe on NW coast

quoting Pfeiffer (1856)
Bancroft, Native Races of Pacific States, I, 344^{footnote}, 1874.

See also Lassik, Lassics, Lessics,

Sasson Indians

Shoshonean

Sasson Indians: J.J. Benjamin states in 1861 that the inhabitants of the snow-clad mountains in the vicinity of Carson Sink, Nevada, belong to the Sasson tribe of Indians, which is very numerous and war-like. The tribal territory extends to Oregon and Washington Territory to beyond the Snake River. They are subdivided into several smaller tribes, each with its own chief; all under head chief, living on Snake River, for which reason the tribe is also known as Snake Indians. - - J.J. Benjamin, 'Drei Jahre in Amerika, 1859-1862. Hannover, **III**, pt.2, p.35, 1862.

Shoshone, Sosone.

Šasta

Shastan

• Šasta: (Sastean de Powell) Paul Rivet in Les Langues du Monde, A. Meillet and Marcel Cohen, Paris, 1924.

↑
P.612

See: Shaste

Saste ~~or~~ Shasty, Shasties

Shastan

Tribe in northern California of which Dana got a brief vocabulary in 1841. - Hale, Eth. U.S. Expl. Exped. ^(199, 218, 569) 1846 (Vocab. no. 10, pp. 570-629). Saste on Hale's Ethnographical Map of Oregon, 1846. 357, (Sastes)
 De Mofras, Exploration of Oregon & California, p 335, 1844. ^{II}
~~(Vol. II.)~~ Also on De Mofras Atlas, 1844, where name ^{sastes} is printed across what is now known as Scott Valley & probably was intended to cover western part of Shasta Val. also.

"Saste, Shasties."--"Indians of south-western Oregon, on the northern frontiers of Upper California."--Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 168, 1858. Refers to vocabulary by Hale and also F. XXX, pp. 98-100, of vocabularies in Transactions Amer. Ethnol. Soc., Vol. II.
Saste.--Gallatin, Trans. Am. Eth. Soc., Vol. 2, p. c [=100 of Introduction] and Map, 1848.

[Over

Sastean

Shastan

Sastean. A linguistic family established by Powell (7th Rep. B. A. E., 105, 1891) to include a single tribe, known as Shasta, formerly occupying a part of the drainage area of Klamath and Sacramento rs., n. California. The name is based on the form Saste, given the tribe by Hale (U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 218, 1846). See Shasta, Shastan Family.

Handbook Am. Indians
 Pt. 2, p. 468, 1910

· Sásti or Shásti: Given by Gatschet as Klamath (of
Southwestern Oregon) name for Shaste Indian.--
A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr.N.Amer.Eth.,
Vol.2, Pt. 2, p. 290, 1890.

[OVER]

.. Sas'-té-che

Shastan

.. Sas'-té-che (~~or Shas'-to'-che~~): Mö-des'-se name for Shaste tribe of Yreka and Shasta Valley (north). Told me by William Hulsey, full-blood Mö-des'-se Indian, in 1923. *cm*

See also Sastídji

Sasti

Shastan

ms. Sasti-English Dict. by Gatschet in Ber. Eth. - killing,
Proof-sheet Bibliog. Languages N. Am. Indians, 291, 1885.

Sasti

Shastan

"Family" given as Sasti, and "language" that of the Shasties, by Gallatin, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 402, 1853.

See Shastan

~~See also Shasties~~

Sasti'dji

Shastan

Achomawi name for Shasta tribe. - Roland Dixon, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. XVII, 385, July 1907.

See Sas'-te'-che

Sasty

Shastan

Sasty: Given by Michel la Framboise (1835) as "nation on river of same name to W of Klamath Indians. "Sasty is between the Clamet and Buenaventura River."--Notes on the Geography of the Columbia River by the late Dr. Gairdner', Journ. Royal Geog.Soc. London, 11: 256, 1841.

See Sas-te

See also Sasty, Shasty, Sasti, Shasta

Sasuagel

Chumashan

Rancheria on Santa Cruz Island, Calif.

-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863.

Sasaguel . -- Bancroft (after Taylor, Aug. 21, 1863), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Sasaguel, Ashuagel

Sasuagel

Chumashan

Sasuagel. A Chumashan village formerly on Santa Cruz id., Cal.

Sasaguel.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 459, 1874.

Sasuagel.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863.

Swa-höl.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A., E., 1884.

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See also Ashuagel, Sasaguel, Swa-höl, Ysguagel

Sasuo

Chumashan(?)

Sasuo: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (2 Indians). Spellings: Sasuo, Sasguo.---
Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

Sāt

Shoshonean

- Sāt (Shāt or Sa'-ad): Given by Gatschet as Klamath (of Southwestern Oregon) name for Snake Indians. Used also for Piute and Bannock. A.S. Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Eth., Vol. 2, Pt. 2, p. 291, 1890.

Sā-tah' ke-ahng

Athapaskan

Sā-tah' ke-ahng

(Tsen-nah'-ken-nes name for

Band of Set'-ten-bi'-den ke'-ah on main Eel River in Alder Point region. Said by "Nylakke Tip", a Tsen-nah'-ken-nes, to be same as Chit-ken-ně-tung ke-ahng. - Cam

Sat-ahl-che'-cho-be

Set'tenbi'den

Athapaskan

Sat-ahl-che'-cho-be (or Să-tahl-che'-cho-be): Name given me by Nung-gah^{hl} Set'-ten-bi'-den kā-ah for their old village on east side main Eel River about a mile below mouth of Kekewaka Creek. (Red Rocks). Falls and whirlpool there.--
Cum

Satajas

Satajas: Rancheria mentioned once (1801) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Satajom

Satajom: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (5 Indians). Spellings: Satajom 3 times; Satajon; Satajunc.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Satanilac

Satanilac : Rancheria mentioned once (1813) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Sataoyó

Sataoyó: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (28 Indians). Spellings: Sataoyó 6 times; Satayoho 1; Satagoyo 2; Satahuoyo 1; Satagoio 2; Satahoyo 2; Satooyo 1; Sathahuoyo 4; Sathaoyo 2; Sathahoyo 5; Tsataoyó 2; Zatahoio 1; Zatahui 1.-- Mission de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

Satauhá

Satauhá: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (8 Indians). Spellings: Satauhá 4 times; Sathauhá; Satuha; Saltauhá; Sottaaha.-- Mission de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Satawoyo

Satawoyo: Rancheria mentioned once in Book of Baptisms,
San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

Sathahoyo

Sathahoyo, Sathaoyo, Sathahuoyo: Spellings for rancheria
in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission, MS, 1772-
1823.

See Sataoyo

Sā-thun-lāt

Huss

Athapaskan

· Sā-thun-lāt: Hah'-wun-kwut name (meaning "on top of rock") for village on Rocky Point on west side of Lake Earl, across or opposite from A-choo-lik. Told me by Sam Lopez, full-blood Hah-wun-kwut. -- cam

Chumash

Saticoy

Rancheria on lower part of the Santa Paula or Saticoy ran-
cho about 8 miles from the sea. -- Taylor, Calif. Farmer,
July 24, 1863. (Contained about 20 Indians in 1863, *ibid.*)

Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, ~~458~~⁴⁵⁹, 1874;

Hist. of Calif., III, 555, 1885 (place near San Buena-
ventura.)

See also Sa-ak-ti-kai, Sa,aktic,oy

Saticoy

Chumashan

Saticoy. A Chumashan village, containing about 20 Indians in 1863, on the lower part of Santa Paula r., Ventura co., Cal., about 8 m. from the sea.
Sa-ak-ti'-kâ-i.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. Saticoy.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 24, 1863.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 470, 1910'

See also Sa-ak-ti'-kâ-i

Satilca

Ennesen

Satilca: Rancheria of the Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Sactila

See also Sactila

Satiltecha

Satiltecha: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Tribe We-shum-tat-tah Pomo

Name Satayomi

Standard form

Tribe ☒

Village ☐

Other ☐

Source Padron de la Mision de San Francisco Solano, Original MS,
Bancroft Library, 1824-1833

Identification and remarks

Satayomi

We-shum' tat'-tah

Pomoan

Satayomi. A former village connected with San Francisco Solano mission, Cal.--Bancroft, Hist. Cal., II, 506, 1886. Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 470, 1910

See So-to-yo-me

Satayomi

We-shum' tat'-tah

Pomoan

Satayomi: Tribe mentioned repeatedly in books of Sonoma Mission.--Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, 1824-1837, Original MSS, Bancroft Library.
Spellings in Sonoma Mission Register (10 Indians):
Tsatiyomi 1; Satayomi 9 times.-- Padron de la Mision de San Francisco Solano, Original MS, Bancroft Library, 1824-1833.

See ~~So-to-yo-me~~

See also Tsatiyome, Sotoyome, , Sotiyomi, Cotiyomi?

Satiyomes

We-shum' tat'-tah

Pomoan.
~~hiyakma?~~

Tribe under Sucarra, chief, in vicinity of Santa Rosa Valley, Sonoma Co., Calif., in 1834.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., III, ^{note}257, 360, 1885(~~ft. note~~).

Satiyomi, Satiyomies: Tribe at Santa Rosa, chief Succara. José Fernandez, Cosas de Calif., pp. 46, 87, 88, 91, 92-94, MS, Bancroft Library, 1876.

See So-to-yo-me

See also Sotoyome, Satayomi,

Satiyomies

We-shum' tat'-tah

Pomoan

Satiyomies: Encounters with this tribe under their chief Succara 1833 described by Vallejo.--M. G. Vallejo, Hist. Calif. 3:22-27, MS Bancroft Library, 1875. "Satiyomies nicknamed Guapa Indians" [Brave Indians].--Ibid 3:18. "Point called Satiyomi (now Valle de Juche)".--Ibid 3:24. Written Satiyomi Ibid 1: 9; & Satiyomies 1:11.

Satiyomies: Spelling by Salvador Vallejo, Origen de los Indios de Calif., MS Bancroft Library, 5, 1875.

Satiyomi: Mentioned as enemies of Indians in vicinity of Sonoma at time of its founding [1834].--Salvador Vallejo, Narrative of Ancient Days in Calif., 85, MS Bancroft Library, 1874.

See So-to-yo-me

See also Satiyomis, Sotoyome, Guapo, Wappo

We-shum' tat'-tah
• Satiyomis, • Sotoyomes, or • Guapos

Pomoan
Miyakma

Tribe mentioned as in Sonoma region.-Bancroft, Hist. Calif. IV, 71, 1886.

Satiyomes-- "Battles with the fierce Satiyomes near Santa Rosa", in 1834.--Ibid III, 360, 1885.

Sotoyomes--"Treaty with Sotoyomes" in 1837.--Ibid III, 722.

Satiyomes--Name on map of San Francisco district in 1800-30 between Bodega Bay and Clear Lake, probably in vicinity of Healdsburg.--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., II, 376, 593, 1885.

Satiyomies: Spelling given in J. B. Alvarado's MS History of Calif., Vol. 3, p. 33 [no date].

See Miyakma See So-to-ya-me

See also Sotoyome, Guapo, Wappo, Satiyomes

Satohuc

Satohuc: Rancheria mentioned once (1794) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823..

Satotcedadañ

Athapaskan

& Saitotcedadañ

Satotcedadañ Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Setakaiya subtribe on west side main Eel River above Horseshoe Bend about 3/4 mile SW of Island Mountain (about 500 feet above river by a big spring).--
P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 106, 109 & map, 1923.

Sattuneus

Sattuneus: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Satumuo

Satumuo. A former rancheria connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.
Satumuo.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.
Saturaumo.—Ibid. 470

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Satuntutillami

Rancheria west of ~~northern~~ Sacramento Valley, Calif., visited by ^{Arguello} ~~Ordaz~~ in 1821.—Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 448, 1885 (after Ordaz MS Diary). On returning along Coast Ranges to San Rafael from expedition up the Sacramento.

Satuntutillami: Rancheria visited by Arguello in 1821.

--Fr. Blas Ordaz, Diario de la Expedicion del Sr. Don Luis Arguello, 1821. Arch. Sta. Barbara Mission, Vol. 4, p 183, 1806-1821.

S of Chuguelempa; near Gualactole near Coast.

Sukshutata - nom?

Satumuo

Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif. -
Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I,
453, 1874.

See Satunumo

See also Saturaumo

Sátundi

Sátundi: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La
Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft
Library, 1878.

Satuntaca

Satuntaca: Rancheria mentioned twice (in 1799) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Satunumo

Olhonean

Satunumo: Rancheria of the "family" Sichican or Chiguan
3 leagues S of Point San Pedro

Satunumo

Olhonean

Satunumo: Rancheria of the "family" Sichigan or Chiguan
3 leagues S of las Almejas [Point San Pedro] in the
Cañada de las Almejas -- mentioned in Book of Baptisms,
San Francisco Mission. Chief named Camcegnne in 1784.
Spellings: Satunumo, Ssatumnún, Ssatumnuno, Ssatumnuno,
Ssatumnuna, Ssatunnúmo. Spanish name San Egidio.--
Mision de San Francisco, Libro primero de Bautismos,
MS, 1776-1810. [also Ssatumnunú]

See also Saturaumo, Satumuo

Saturaumo

Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif.
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native
Races, I, 453, 1874.

See Satunumo

See also Satumuo.

Satwiwa

Chumashan

Satwiwa (*Sat-wi'-wa*). A Chumashan village formerly in the interior of Ventura co., Cal., at a place called Rancho Alazuna.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

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Sat-wi-wa

Chumashan

- Sat-wi'-wa or Sat-wi-wür: Former rancheria in southern Ventura county on site of Rancho Alazuna, above Hueneme toward the hills.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary, San Buenaventura Language obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Satwiwa, Sat-wi-wür

Sauchu

Chumashan

Sauchu. A Chumashan village formerly near Santa Inés mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.

Sanchu.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 459, 1874. **Sauchu.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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See also Sanchu

Sauchu

Chumashan

"Sauchu, alias rancheria of Santa Rosa."--Rancheria of 12 houses discovered by Tapis in 1798, 4 leagues from Alajulapu [site of Santa Ynez Mission]. -- Estevan Tapis, letter to F.F. Lasuen, Oct. 23, 1798. Same information in letter to Arrilliga, June 30, 1803. Copy in Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara, VIII, 165, 178, Bancroft Library, 1877.

Sajuachu or Santa Rosa. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission. -- Archivos de la Mision de la Purisima, MS Copy, 10, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Sajuchu. -- "Rancheria to whom neophytes of Santa Ynez Mission belong, according to books of baptism."-- Archivos de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos. (extracts made for Bancroft Library, MS, p. 10, 1877).

Sauchu: Rancheria mentioned in Register of Santa Ynez Mission, MS, 1803-10 (Book 17, Parochial Church of Santa Barbara). See Sajuhu Archives of

See also Sajuachu, Sajuchu, Sanbhu, Santa Rosa, Lajuchu, Sauctu

Saucon

Olhonean

Saucon. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Saucon

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif.—Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Saucon: "Family" of the tribe Guemelentos who lived at mouth of Arroyo San Francisquito mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Francisco Mission. Spellings Saucon, Ssaucones.--Mision de San Francisco, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1776-1810.

Sáuctu

Chumashan

Sáuctu: One Indian baptized from rancheria Sáuctu, 1787.--
Mision Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, 1786-1825, MS
Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note Error in Pinart's copy. Spelling in original MS
is Sciuctu.]

See also ~~Sauchu, Sajuehu, Sajuahu, Santa Rosa~~

Saughpileel

Chumashan

Saughpileel.-- Indian name for San Miguel about 6 miles
from Santa Barbara Mission.-- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer,
Vol. 13, May 4, 1860. (Information obtained by Fr. Timeno
from Christian Indian 80 yrs. old, 1856).

[Note: According to Henshaw S,aj pilil was the name of
the Indian rancheria at San Miguel (La Patera)].

See also S,aj pilil, Salpalil, Salpilil, Salpilel, etc.

Sauic

Cahuilla

Shoshonean

sauic: One of group of Cahuilla villages centering around Wiliya north of San Ysidro in Coyote Canyon. --W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 146, May 28, 1929.

sauicpakiktum: Mt. Cahuilla clan, subdivision of Wiwaiistem, with home at Sauic. --Ibid, p. 148, 151.

Sauivil

Cahuilla

Shoshonean

sauivil: One of group of Cahuilla villages which centered around Wiliya north of San Ysidro in Coyote Canyon. --W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 146, May 28, 1929

sauivilem: Mt. Cahuilla clan, subdivision of Wiwaiistem, with clan home at Sauivil. --Ibid, p. 148, 151.

sauivilem: Means "uncooked" or "unripe". Clan of Mt. Cahuilla lineage at Kupa. --Ibid, p. 186, 190, 221.

Saulamye

Saulamye: ^{Rancheria mentioned} ~~Spelling occurring~~ once in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart,
Bancroft Library, 1878.

Saulunt

Saulunt: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La
Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft
Library, 1878.

Tribe.....

Name San Pedro Alcantara

Standard form Anamas

Tribe ☐

Village ☒

Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Cahuilla

Saupalpa

Shoshonean

saupalpa: Mt. Cahuilla village at foot of Cahuilla Mt.,
about 6 mi. N of Paui.--W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in
Southern Calif., p. 147, 148, May 28, 1929.

See also Sap-pul-pah

Sautatho or Sitolo

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif. - Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Sitolo

Sau-won'-ti-ats

Piute

Piute tribe or band in Moapa Valley, Eastern Nevada. - Powell & Ingalls in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1873, 50, 1874.

• Sauwontiats

Shoshonean

• **Sauwontiats** (*Sau-won'-ti-ats*). A Paiute band formerly in or near Moapa valley, s. e. Nev.; pop. 92 in 1873.—Powell in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 50, 1874.

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Savan

Spellings in San José Mission Register (7 Indians):

• Savan 5 times; • SSavan 3; Sauvan -- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

See also SSavan, Sauvan

Sa-von-ra

Karok

Klamath River tribe represented at meeting of U.S. Treaty Comm. at Durkee's Ferry (at jn. Klamath & Trinity Rivers) Oct. 6, 1851. - 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, p. 63, 1905.

See also Sa-vou-ra, Sa-vow-ra, Sa-ron-ra, Sa-wa-rahs etc

Savorum

Karokan

Savorum: Given by Judge Roseborough as noted locality on Klamath River between mouth of Trinity and Happy Camp.-- J.B. Roseborough, letter to Albert Goldschmidt on Indians of Northern Calif., June 28, 1872, MS Hayes' Scrapbooks, Indians of Calif., Bancroft Library.

[Sahvoo'rahm is on SE side Klamath River just below mouth of Boise Cr.]

See Sah^{ch}-woo'-rum (Sah-voo'-rahm)

Sa-vour-ras See Sa-vow'-ra

Tribe signing treaty at Durkees ferry, Calif., Oct. 6, 1851.
R. McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 215, 1853
Ibid p. 161, spelled Sa-vow-ra.

Sa-vou-ras: Mentioned as band of "Pate-ricks, or upper Klamath Indians" making treaty with Col. Redick McKee.--
Alta Calif., Nov. 8, 1851.

See also Sa-vow'-ra, Sa-wa-rahs, Sa-von-ra, Sa-ron-ra.

Savova (See Saboba)

Serrano name for San Jacinto reservation, ^{old rancheria}
at Saboba near San Jacinto.

Kroeber, Ethnog. Cahuilla Indians, Univ. Calif.
Pubs., Am. Arch. & Ethnol., vol. 8, June 1908, 35.

Sa-vow-ra

Karok

Band on upper Klamath, Calif.

McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 161, 1853.

Glid, 215, spelled Sa-vour-ras.

Spelled Sa-wa-rahs by Meyer, Nach Dem Sacramento, p282, 855.

See also Sa-vour-ras, Sa-wa-rahs, Sa-ron-ra, Sa-von-ra.

Sawagativa

Shoshonean

• Sawagativa (*Sa-wa'-ga-ti-va*, 'large hill'). A Paviotso tribe formerly about Winnemucca, N. Nev.—Powell, Paviotso MS., B. A. E., 1881.

Handbook Am. Indians

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Sa-wakh'-tu

Yo'-kut ~~stock~~

Tribe on the ^{main} Tule river, Tulare Co. , Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif. p 370, 1877.

Sawakhtu: "Sawakhtu (Tule River, south fork)." -- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.91, 1891. [Tribe of Mariposan family.]

Sawani

Mewko

Mewan

Mist: The Saywamines (Seywamenes,
Sywaneneyac) were a Mew'-ko-tribe.
can

Sawani. A subtribe or division of the Cholorovone, E. of lower San Joaquin r., Cal.

Sawani.—Pinart, Cholorovone MS., 1880. • **Saywamines.**—Hale, Ethnol. and Philol., VI, 630, 1846.

Seywamines.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 450, 1874.

Suraminis.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 8, 1860.

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The Sawani I never heard of but it
evidently is an abbreviated form for Sawaiamne (misprinted Sanaiamne)
used by Pinart in an obscure publication (sur les Tcholorovones de Chorris)
quoted by Kroeber in 1908. - can

See Si-ah-kum'-ne

See also Sanaiamne

· Sa-wa-rahs See · Sa-vow-ra

Karok

--Meyer, Nach Dem Sacramento, p282, 1855. (Given as "tribe" of
Patih-riks [=Karok].)

See Sa-vow-ra, Sa-von-ra, Sa-vour-ras, Sa-ron-ra.

· Saway-yanga

Tongvan

Saway-yanga. A former Gabrieleño rancheria near
San Fernando mission, Los Angeles co., Cal.--Taylor
in Cal. Farmer, May 11, 1860. Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 481, 1910

Tong-va?

Saway Yanga

Saway Yanga.-- Clan or rancheria formerly near San Fernando Mission.-- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, No. 12, May 11, 1860.

Saway Yanga.-- Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459-460, 1874.

· Saw'-pel-lew-esh'-ik

Soo-lah'-te-luk

Paht'-to-waht village on north side Mad River, perhaps 1 mile above Chō'-mā'-oo-ah. *their own name. - Cam.*

See also Tisopiligeli? Klōche-nā' lin-tin?

• Saw'-po-che

Mewan

Northern Mewuk village at Big Flat, 5 miles west of West Point. — Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p. 344, 1907.

• Saws'-los

Nōm'-lak-ke

Wintoon

• Saws'-lōs (or Saws-slōs) Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village on north side Thoms Creek about 1/4 mile above Johnny Martin's house. — ~~com~~

Saws'-slos

Nōm'-lak-ke

Winton

·Saws'-slos (or Saws'-los): Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village on north side Thoms Creek about 1/4 mile above Johnny Martin's house. - *chm*.

·Saw-taw-nōch-mó (or Saw-taw-nahch-mó)

Chumashan

Santa Inez rancheria or village on N bank of Santa Ynez River directly opposite the large village Kal-lah-wah-sah,
--California Journal, I, 46, 1911. (Told me by Santa Inez Indians Oct. 4, 1911. - *chm*)

which is 3 or 4 miles below Santa Inez village.

See also Saw-taw-nah^{ch}-mó, Sotonocmú, Sotonocnni,
Sotomoenu, Sotonoemu, Sūk-ta-na-ká-mu

Saw'-po-che

me'-wuk

me'-wuk village (abandoned) at Big Flat, 5 miles west of West Point, Calaveras Co., Calif. Name given me by chief of tribe. -can

Sawuara

Karok

Sawuara. Given as a Karok settlement of two houses on the E. bank of Klamath r., not far below Orleans bar, N. W. Cal. **Sa-ron-ra.**—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 194, 1853. **Sa-vour-ras.**—Ibid., 215. **Sa-vow-ra.**—Ibid., 161. **Sa-wa-rahs.**—Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, 282, 1855. **Shah-woo-rum.**—Gibbs, MS. Miscel., B. A. E., 1852.

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Pt. 2, p. 482, 1910

See Sah^{ch}-woo-rum

Saxiol

Chumashan

Saxiol: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Purisima Mission, MS, 1788-1834.

See Sacciol.

Saxpilil

Chumashan

Saxpilil, Saxpili: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Saspili

Saxpili: Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission.-- Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876. See Saspili.

Saxpil: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records (33 Indians). Spellings: Saxpil 34 times, Saspili 1, Saxpilil, 2, in Register 1799-1804; Saxpil twice; Saipili in Register, 1804-6; Saipili or Graciosa Vieja in Registers, 1814, 1822.

Sayant

Luicens?

Sayant: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission (24 Indians, 1791-1794). Spellings: Sayant 3 times; Sayanta 5; "Sayant or Sⁿ Jⁿ Capistr^o" 2; Sⁿ Juan Cap^o 11.--Mision Santa Cruz, Libro de Bautismos, 1791-1835, MS copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also San Juan Capistrano, Sayanta

Sayataca

Sayataca: Rancheria mentioned once (in 1800) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Say-do-carah

Northern Piute

^{exhaustive}
Shoshonean

In an account of a tradition regarding the destruction of a cannibal tribe of Piutes which formerly lived along ~~the~~ Humboldt River, Nevada, Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins says: ~~that~~, "after my people had killed them all, the people round us called us Say-do-carah. It means conquerer; it also means 'enemy.'"--Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins, Life Among the Piutes, p. 75, 1883.

Ser Sā-do-kaw, Si-do-caw, Saidyuka, ~~Shiriydika~~,
Sidocaw Pi-Utes,

Sayi

Lutuamian

Sayi: Given by Gatschet as name used by Snake Indians for Klamath Lake Indians.--A.S. Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Ethn., Vol. 2, Pt. 1, p. xxxiv, 1890.

upper

Să-yŏ-bem'-mĕ

Nŏm'-lak-ke

Wintoon

• Să-yŏ-bem'-mĕ: Name applied by Nŏm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village on Salt Creek about a mile below Si'-wā-toi, and about 2 miles below Newville. Graveyard now there.-- *Cram*.

Sayokinck

Chumashan

Sayokinck. A Chumashan village formerly on Arroyo Burro, near Santa Barbara, Cal.

Sayokenek.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 459, 1874.

Sayokinck.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 482, 1910

See also Sayokenek

· Sayokinck

Chumashan

Rancheria formerly near Rio Burro, ^{in Santa Barbara region,} Calif. - Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863.

· Sayokenek. -- Bancroft (after Taylor, Ibid, Aug. 21, 1863),
Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Sayokenek

· Saywamines

Mewko

Mewan

Tribe or subtribe on east side of lower Sacramento River, Calif. Name given to J. D. Dana by Capt. John A. Sutter in 1841. Word for water keek.

- Hale, Eth. U.S. Expl. Expt. 630, 1846; Bancroft, ^{Nat. Races} I, 450, 1874.

Saywamine. - Bancroft, Native Races, III, ⁵⁶⁶ 649, 1875 (after Dana).

See ^{also} Seywamines, Sywameney etc

Say-Winne's Band

Ket-teh'?

Athapas Kan'

Say-Winne's Band: Name applied to Indians taken as prisoners to Fort Baker on Van Duzen River in August 1862.--
War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol. 50, Pt. 1, pp.
66, 83, 169, 1897..

Sc-Sd

Scaath

Poliklan

Scaath: Indian village on north side Klamath 1-1/2 miles above mouth of McGarvey Creek.-- Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation Map, Indian Office, 1912.

See Să-ă^h

Sca-goines

Yurok

Poh-lik or Lower Klamath band in Treaty-council at Dur-
kee's Ferry, Klamath River, Calif., Oct. 6, 1851.--
J. McKee, Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, Spec. Sess. 1853, p. 162, 1853.

See Ser-ā-goo-ōn

See also Ser-a-goins

Scalan

Mewko [of Mewan]

Scalan: mentioned as "tribe" of "Castonsan family".

artifacts from shell mound at "intersection of Mound St. and Santa Clara Ave., Alameda. Alameda Times-Star, Feb. 7, 1935. Error for Saklan

Sak'-lan-

Scaluilimu

Scaluilimu: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (3 Indians). Spellings: Scaluilimu; Sjalihuilimu; Sjaluhiilimu.-- Misión de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

See also Esjaluimu, Exjaliuulimu, Jalihuilimu

Scama

Ennesen

Scama: Rancheria on San Antonio River NNW of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Spelling Escama occurs once in same record.]

Scanam: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission (4 Indians). Spellings: Scanam 3 times; Escanam once; Zcaanam once; Ezzanam twice--- Mission de San Miguel, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1792-1862.

See also Escama, Scanam, Escanam, Zcaanam, Ezzanam

Scauiaio

Scauiaio: Rancheria mentioned (1796) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mission de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Stjahuayo

Scceele

Scceele: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (11 Indians). Spellings: Scceele 4 times; Scceel 2; Scscecl 2; Scseelc 1; Tciele 1; Siele 1.
-- Mission de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

Schaitl

Yurok

Poh-lik village on lower Klamath River, Calif.

Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Archives, III, p 138, 1853.

Note: Position of Schaitl (Shaitl) on lists of both Gibbs and MeKee shows that it was near mouth of Klamath and therefore not to be confused with ancient village of Sy-ah (Shaa) about 24 miles further up river on same site as Cap-pell.]

Să-ěh^{ch} (Să-ěs^{ch}?), Si-elth, Si-alth

Sche-perrh

Poliklan

Poh-lik village on lower Klamath River, Calif.

Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Archives, III, pl38, 1853. Also McKee, Ibid 634.

Note: This was the village of See-per or Ser-per about 4 miles above Blue Creek; not to be confused with Ot-sep-por some 20 miles farther up the river at mouth of Bluff Creek.--*can*

See See-per

See also Serper, Seh-pur, Sur-pur, Srpr

Sche-woh

Karok

Band of Middle Klamath (Peh-tsik or Karok) tribe, near junction of Salmon & Klamath Rivers, Calif.--Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Archives, III, pl51, 1853.--Spelled Sewah by McKee, Senate Ex. Doc.4, Special Session, pl64, 1853; and Si-wah (Ibid 211).

See also Se-wah, Si-wah.

Schoschonenu Kamantschen

Extinct
SHOSHONEAN

Schoschonenu Kamantschen,-- Berghaus (1845), Physik. Atlas,
map 17, 1848" (quoted by Powell. Linguistic Families,
p.108, 1891).

See also Shoshonean

Schoschonis

Shoshonean

Schoschonis: German spelling of Shoshones.--Dr. Karl
Andree, Nord-Amerika, 757, 1854.

See Shoshones.

Schre'-gon See Ser-ra-goins

Yurok

Poh-lik village on lower Klamath river, Calif.

Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Archives, III, p 138, 1853. McKee, *Ibid* 634.

McKee spells it Ser-a-goins in Senate Ex. Doc. 4, p 193, 194,

1853. Gibbs spells it both Schre'-gon and Serragoin in

Schoolcraft's Archives, III, 422, 1860.

Scinogto

Chumashan(?)

Scinogto, Scinogso: Spellings for rancheria mentioned
in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara,
MS, 1786-1825.

See Snojoso

Sciuctu

Chumashan

Sciuctu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Siujtu

Sclegin

Sclegin: Rancheria "near Arroyo Grande" mentioned in
Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo,
MS, 1772-1823.

See Chliquin.

Scott's Valley Indians

Shaste

Shastan

• Scott's Valley Indians: Name applied to Indians representing 7 villages of Scott Valley, Calif. [Siskiyou Co.] in Treaty-council, Nov. 4, 1851.--J. McKee, Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, Spec. Sess. 1853, pp. 171, 176, 1853.

Scott's River Indians: R. McKee, Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, Spec. Sess. 1853, pp. 211, 227, 1853.

"Scott's valley tribe"

Komle

Pomoan

• "Scott's valley tribe": Name used for the Kōm-le in the upper part of Scott Valley [Lake Co.].---Loeb, Pomo Folkways, 207, 1926.

See Kōm-le ,

See also Kōmli, Cum-le-bah.

Scscecl

Scscecl: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Scceele

Scscitce

Scscitce: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (6 Indians). Spellings: Scscitce 3 times; Scsitce 2; Scsotcitcha 1.-- Mision de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

Scseelc

Scseelc: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos,
Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Sccee.

Scsitce

Scsitce: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautis-
mos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Scscitce

Scsotcitcha

Scsotcitcha: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Scscitce.

Se-ach-pe-ya

Hoopah

Se-ach-pe-ya. -- Village of 4 houses on W bank Trinity River S of mouth of Willow Creek. -- Gibbs MS map 1852.

[Note: Comparison of map with Gibbs' Journal indicates that this is the village he calls A-hel-tah in his Journal in Schoolcraft, III, 139, 1853.]

See also A-hel-tah ?

Seacos

Pomo

Tribe near village of Sanel, Russian River, Sonoma Co. Calif.
Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. 1 p 362, ^{449, 451} 1874.

Is this even for Sococas?

San Diego (= Shie-go), Barrett, Ethnol. Soc. Pomo, 173, 1908.

Seama

Seama. A former village, whose inhabitants were probably Salinan, connected with San Antonio mission, Monterey co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 27, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 493, 1910

Seama

Ennesen

Rancheria formerly near San Antonio Mission, Calif.--Taylor
Calif, Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 10, April 27, 1860.

misprint for Scama.

See also Scama, Escama.

Se-an-tre

Mewuk

Mewan

Merced River tribe mentioned in 1853 by Major H. W. Wessells.

- House Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3^d Sess. p. 30, 1857.

See Se-gan-te, Si-yan-te, Seyante, Si-yan-te, &c.

• Seantre

mewwia

Mewan

Seantre. A band, belonging probably to the Moquelumnan stock, formerly living on Merced r., central Cal.—Wessells (1853) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 30, 1857.

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See Si-ang'-ah-se

Se-ă-pe'-nah-mah-che

Kahchiah

Pomoan

• Se-ă-pe'-nah-mah-che: Kahchiah name for their former village at Sea View. Told me by members of tribe. ^{can}

seepinamatci—^{Ethno-Geog. Pomo}Barrett, 237, 1908.

See also seepinamatci

Seaws

H.

Athapaskan

Mason, Smithsonian Report for 1886, 206, 1889.

See also Siaws, Siahs, Saiaz, Sian

Sebajten

Sebajten: Rancheria S. of San Antonio Mission on Monterey
[Salinas] River mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio
Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Zipasten

See also Zipasten

Se-be-doo-mah

Pintes

Name which the Mono Lake, Calif., Pintes tell me is affixed to their tribes by Indians to the west. But these Western Indians ^{tell me they} (the new-mah) ^{tell me they} call the Pintes Mo'-nah. See also Tu-ne-gä-bah.

Seb'-bin-ne bug'-gah-be

Mat-tōl'

Athapaskan

• Seb'-bin-ne bug'-gah-be: Mat-tōl' acorn camp on south side Mattole River a little below present Hanson place, about 3 miles from mouth of river. Told me by Joe Duncan, a full blood Mat-tōl'. -- cam

Sebobau, Sebo

Sebobau, Sebo: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in
'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions,
MS, no title or date.

See Saboba

Sebonga

Sebonga: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San
Juan Capistrano Mission (8 Indians). Spellings: Sebonga,
Seboa, Sevouhe, Seyouhe, Cevouvit, Sebole[?].--Mision de
San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

Secau

Kam-me-i

Yuman

Secau: Rancheria mentioned (1820) in Libro de Bautismos, Misión de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Sycuan, Sequon, Sa-quan

Se'-chah

Wintoon

Name of an extinct Win rancheria a little north of Rumsey, at head of Cafay Valley, and near site of Klab'-by. Was between Rumsey and present inhabited village called Ber-red'-de-he. (Told me by inhabitant of latter village - Chum.)

Barrett spells it si'tca and locates it at east end of bridge across Cache Creek north of Rumsey. - Ethno-Geog. Com., 295, 1908.

Se^{ch'}-ah-go

Pomoan

- Se^{ch'}-ah-go: Summer hunting and fishing camp of Clear Lake Pomo on east side Upper Lake just east of Bloody Island. Their own name. -- cam

S^{ech'}-e

Cahuilla

Shoshonean

Cahuilla name for this place at Agua Caliente, ^{No. 7.2} Palm Valley. I am not sure that it is a village name -- may be only place name.

Given me by member of tribe. -- cam.

Se-chi:

Barrance spells it Se-chi. -- Ethnobotany of Cahuilla Indians, 33, 1900.

Sechi: Handbook, Pt. 2, 494, 1920. Sechi: Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects Calif. 151, 1907.

Note. -- The name of the tribe is Kah-we'-sik (plural Kah-we-se'-tem). -- cam.

See also Se-chi.

Sechi (Sě^{ch}-e)

Cahuilla

Sě^{ch}-e is not the name of a tribe or band but a place name - the name of Palm Springs - and means boiling water. The name of the tribe is Kah-we'-sik, plural Kah-wis-se'-tem. - Chun

Sechi. A Kawia village in Cahuilla valley, s. Cal. Agua Caliente, one name for this place, has been extended to designate a reservation, Agua Caliente No. 2, which comprises 3,844 acres of patented desert land, on which there were 31 Indians in 1903 under the San Jacinto agency, and 43 in 1909 under the Malki school superintendency.

Agua Caliente.—Barrows, Ethno-Bot. Coahuilla, 33, 1900. **Palm Springs.**—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1902, 175, 1903. **Se-chi.**—Barrows, op. cit. **Techáhet.**—Schumacher in Peabody Mus. Rep., XII, 521, 1880 (probably the correct identification, the author being evidently wrong in placing the people he refers to, in Los Angeles co., where there are no Kawia).

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See Sě^{ch}-e, & Agua Caliente No. 2.

Cahuilla

Se-chi

Cahuilla name for their Agua Caliente at Palm Springs. - Barrows, Ethno-Botany of the Coahuilla Indians, 33, 1900
Written Sechi by Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 151, 1907.

See Sě^{ch}-e.

Sechokiyahang

Athapaskan

- Sechokiyahang & Setcokiyahang: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" subtribe on North Fork Eel River about midway between mouth of North Fork and Wilson Creek.-- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 97, 109 & map, 1923.
Had 3 villages (97).

Sě-cho'-tah

Nek'-an-ni'

Athapaskan

Sě-cho'-tah (or Sā-cho'-tung): Nek'-an-ni' name for their village at mouth of Bear River (south side).-- *cm*

Sechpil

Chumashan

Sechpil: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission, MS, 1772-1823.

See Sespil

Secpe

Chumashan

Name on map of Los Angeles District, 1800-30, located a little north of Santa Clara River, Calif.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 352, 1885. Sespe--Ibid 566.

Secpé

"Near San Buenaventura."--Ibid, 354.

Secpei or Secpe-- Rancheria of Mission San Buenaventura.-- From Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p. 27, 1877

Secpe: Rancheria mentioned ~~Records~~ in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (21 Indians): Secpe 12 times; Sécpe 1; Secpei 1; Secpey 1.--
Mision San Buenaventura, Libro ^{primero} de Bautismos, 1782-1808, MS. [over]
See also Sespe, San Cayetano, Secpé, Secpei
Sécpe, Secpey

Secpe: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (4 Indians). Spellings: Secpe 4 times; Chegpe 1.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Secspill

Chumashan

Secspill: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Sespil

Sec-tow

Yurok

Village of 25 inhabitants on lower Klamath River, Calif. -
Robt. J. Stevens in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1867, 128, 1868.

See also Sock-ter.

Sedabbintcekinnedañ

Athapaskan

Sedabbintcekinnedañ: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" camp of Baskaiya subtribe about 7 miles below mouth of North Fork Eel.--P.E.Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif.Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol.20, pp.102 & 109, 1923.

Sedakkañdan

Athapaskan

Sedakkañdan: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Setakaiya subtribe on west side main Eel River just above Horseshoe Bend on point of rocky ridge around which river turns to west.-- P.E.Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif.Pubs. Arch.& Ethnol., Vol.20, pp. 106,109 & map, 1923.

Near Island Mt. station.

se'dam

Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on east bank of Russian river just east of Centerville. ^{One of the largest villages in Potter Valley.} Capt. Ford may have referred to this people or to that of cane'l when he spoke of the Salan Pomas of Potter's Valley.

ETHNOGEOG. POMO,

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 141, 1908, Feb.

~~See also~~

See Sed-dam'

Sed-dam'

Pomoan

Sed-dam': Po-mó-kě-chah' (Potter Valley Pomo) name for their rancheria on east bank of East Fork Russian River, south of Potter Valley village.-- *can*

See also sédam

Sed'-de-leu

Pomo

Old Kelseyville rancheria on Hulbert Ranch, south of Clear Lake, Lake Co. (Given me by Kulnapo in 1906.-cam).

Barrett writes it Sedileu and gives location as $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Clear Lake and 1 mile S of W of Mission. - Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Coms., 199, 1908.

• Se'dileu See Sed'-de-leu

Pomo

Uninhab. modern village of "Big Valley Division"

Pomo, Eastern dialect, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. from ^(of Clear Lake) ~~lake~~ shore

and about 1 mi. a little S of W of present village of St. Turibius mission.

From se or see', brush, and dile', in the midst of.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 199, Feb. 1908.

Given to me by native on trip at Sed'-de-leu.-cam.

Se-dow'-we hoo'-loo-kah.

Mitchōpdo

Midoo

· Se-dow'-we hoo'-loo-kah: Mitchōpdo name for their village in NE side of loop of Sacramento River SW of Kusal Lagoon 2½ miles NW of Chico Landing & ¼ mile below Hamilton Bridge. Told me by Jack Frango, full-blood Mitchopdo.-- *cm*

Sedpu

Sedpu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Misión de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Setpú.

Oo-katon-til'-ka

Miyakman

Yuki

• Se'ecene (Se'-eshene)

Old village of "Coast Yuki", about 1/4 mi. SE of West-port.

Northern Pomo dialect name ~~for~~

Arch. & Eth.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 262, Feb. 1908

Seegna

Seegna: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Sě-ěk-pě

Chumashan

Sě-ěk-pě: Large and populous rancheria formerly in interior of Ventura County on site of Sespe Ranch.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling Se-ek p.e., quoted from educated halfbreed. Henshaw also uses spelling Sek'-pě, and says word means knee.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Sespe, Secpe, Se-ek p.e, Sek'-pě, San C. 1884

see'l

Pomo

see cane'l

Barnett, Pomo, 142, 1908.

See-per (or Ser-per)

Po-lik-lah

See-per: Polikla name for their village on north bank Klamath River about 4 or 4½ miles above Blue Creek, or midway between Blue Creek and Johnson's. Told me by Frank Isles, a full blood from Regua.--*can*.
Pronounced Ser-per by woman of Ko-tep.--*can*.

See also Ser-per, Sur-per, Sur-pur, Seh-pur, Sehe-perrh, Sche-perrh, Susper, Sr'pr,

^{che}
• Seepi'namatci

Kah-chi-ah

Pomo

Old village of "River Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, at Seaview. Site is directly in front (~~West~~) of the Seaview hotel.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. ^{Arch. & Eth.} Pubs., vol. 6, 237, Feb. 1908

See Se-ä-pe-nah-mah-che

See-Pomos [= Coast Pomo]

See-Pomos.—Gatschet gives "Cahto oder See-Pomos". Zwölf Sprachen, 32, 1876. *No information*

See also Cahto Pomo.

Se-ere

Se-ere; "Se-ere--Etymologic form"--- W J McGee: 17th Ann.Rept.Bur. .
Eth.for 1895-96: p.129, 1898.

See Seri

• See' tōn

We-shah chum-mi

Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, near ocean shore-line ~~and~~ about 4 mi. SE of mouth of Gualala river. Site on Hans Peterson ranch.

From see', brush, and tōn, on (?).

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{ETHNO - GEOG. POMO.} vol. 6, [^]229, Feb. 1908

• Segantes (error for Seyantes or Si-yan-tes, which see) ^{Mewan}

Barbour & McKee, Senate Ex.Doc.4, Special Session, p69, 1853.

See also Seyante, Singawto, and Li-yan-to.

See Seyante, Si-ang'-ah-se

Se'-ge'-dip

Name given by Kern Valley Indians to the Poso Flat tribe
in Tulare Co.
Given me by E. L. McLeod, who got it some years ago
from old Cheko, chief of the Kern Valley tribe. - com

Segené

Chumashan

Segené. -- "Rancheria to whom neophytes of Santa Ynez Mission belonged, according to books of baptism." -- Extracts from Archivo de la Misión de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos, p. 11, Bancroft Library, 1877.

"

See also Sgene

Segé^{'W}

Karok

Karokan

Segé^{'W}, Segwé^{'W}: Given by Waterman as Polikla name for Karok town 'Katimin', but located on west bank Klamath River just above mouth of Salmon.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 187 & map 2, No. 23, May 31, 1920.

Note: Kah'-te-meen is on east side Klamath a little above (north of) mouth of Salmon. The village on the west side at the point indicated by Waterman is Ish'-she-pish-
Okmu

Seglogue

Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (18 Indians, 1817-1824): Seglogue 3 times; Saglogue 2; Serglogue 1; Xeclogue 5; Xeglogue 1; Xoclogue 1; Xecloke 1; "Guayole was chief of Seglogue"; one record Seglogue and Cachi.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Sāk-ló-ke

See also Seglogue, Serglogue, Xeclogue, Xeglogue,
Xecloke, Xoclogue

Següamne

Següamne, Seguoame: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San José, MS, 1797-1859.

See Seuamne

Seguaya

Chumashan

[Rancheria?] on San Gervasio Creek, or the name of the creek itself, which flows into Santa Inés River from the north, mentioned by Portilla in 1824.--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., II, 535 ft.note, 1885.

The probable location of San Gervasio Creek seems to correspond with that of present Mono Creek. - Cam.

See also Siguaia, Siguaya, Sihuaya, Siguay, Siuhaya,

Sehachpeya

Athapaskan

Sehachpeya (*Seh-ach-pe-ya*). A former Hupa village on the w. bank of Trinity r., Cal., below the mouth of Willow cr.—Gibbs, MS., B. A. E., 1852. 498

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 498, 1910

Sehem

Sehem: Rancheria mentioned (in 1826) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Sehe-perrh

Poliklan

Lowermost village of the Middle Klamath or Peh-tsik (=Karok) tribe, on Klamath River near Bluff Creek. - Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Archives, III, 147, 1853.

This refers to ōt-sě-por, the uppermost village of the Poliklan, just below Bluff Creek. So Gibbs was in error or made a slip. - ~~can~~

See ~~Seh-pur, Sū-pur~~ Ot-sep-por

See also Sě-per-rah, Otche-poh, Ut-cha-pah, Atsepar

Sehlchikyokaiya

Athapaskan

Sehlchikyokaiya & Seltchikyokaiya: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" subtribe on east side main Eel River extending to 2 to 3 miles below mouth of North Fork Eel River.--P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 100, 109 & map, 1923.

(Had 3 villages.)

Cottonwood Creek

Sehlgaiyokaiya

Athapaskan

- Sehlgaiyokaiya & Selgaiyokaiya: Given by Goddard as southernmost "Wailaki" subtribe or band on east side main Eel River extending from Big Bend Creek to McDonald Creek.-- P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 98, 109 & map, 1923.

.

Seh-pur

Poliklan

Village of 35 inhabitants on lower Klamath River, Calif. -
Repts. Conner. Ind. Affs. for 1867, 1868, 1868.

Village near mouth of Bluff Creek (Sibbe).

Note: This was the village of See-per or Ser-per about 4 miles above Blue Creek; not to be confused with Ot-sep-por some 20 miles farther up the river at mouth of Bluff Creek.-- Con

See See-per

See also Sur-pur, Sche-perrh.

Sehuamne

Mewko

Mewan

Spellings in San José Mission Register (48 Indians):

• Seuamne 19 times, • Sehuamne 10; • Seguamne 7; • Sehuamne 1;

• Seuamne¹ - Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

See Saywamines

See also Seywamenes, Sywameney, Seuamne, **Seguamne**

Sě-hũ'-be roob'-bă

Lo Piute

Monache Piute village on Carroll Creek, NW end Owens Lake, Inyo Co., Calif. (Name from Sě-hũ'-be, the narrow heavy leaf bracket willow)
Given me by Owens Valley (Lone Pine) Monache - crm.

Carroll Creek is Se'-wah-roop

Sei

Sei: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission '2 Indians). Spellings Sei, Sai.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822

Sejat

Old village mentioned by Boscans as about 7 leagues (21 miles) NE of San Juan Capistrano. - Chinigchinich, in Robinson's Life in Calif. 251?, 1846.

Sejiba

Sejiba: Rancheria mentioned (in 1793) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846

-Sek'

Midu

Midu rancheria on N side Yuba River below Bo'-tawk'. Told me by Blind Tom of Poo-soo'-ne. - *can.*

Sekamne (see Sekumne)

Midoo stock

Tribe mentioned by Dana as inhabiting the western bank of the Sacramento River not far from Lutter's Fort (now Sacramento city).

Hale, *Ethnography* U.S. Expl. Exped. p. 222 (spelled Sekamne) + pp 631-633 (spelled Sekumne + accompanied by a brief vocabulary), 1846.

Dana's vocabulary shows the tribe to be closely related to the Nis-se-non. Dixon's map locates Sekumne on North side American River about 4 miles East of Sacramento. - Dixon, *Northwestern India*, 1905.

Inhabitants of village Säk, on N side ~~American Riv.~~ 7 miles above Sacramento.

• Sekamne and • Sekumne. -- Bancroft (after Buschmann), *Native Races*, III, '650, 1875.

See also Sekumne

Sekhat

Tongvan

Sekhat: Name given by Luiseno informant for Los Nietos. (Willow=sakhat in Luiseno). -- Kroeber, *Shoshonean Dialects of California*, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, 144, 1907.

Sekitdekat

Athapaskan

· Sekitdekat: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Kaikichekaiya subtribe on left bank main Eel River between Horseshoe Bend and Chamise Creek.--P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, p. 107, 1923.

west side Eel

Sekomne

Midu

Rancheria on west bank of Sacramento River, Calif.--Bancroft (after Hale), Native Races, Vol. I, p. 450⁴⁵¹, 1874.

See also Sekumne, Secumni, Sā'k, Sek'

Sek'-kus-ne-che

Yokut

The inhabitants of Sek'-kus-ne rancheria on the lower Merced, below the timber. (Told me by Indian Wilson of Merced Falls.) - com

Se-kow (or Sik-kow)

Tribe formerly on White River near present Toll house, Tulare Co.
Name given me by Juan Simentis, a Yowlmanne.

See also Sik-kow

Sekumre See Sekumne

Midos

Typographical error for Sekumne. - Schoolcraft, III, 402, 1860.

Su Sā'k, Sekumne

Selecochoané

Selecochoané: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de San Miguel, 1792-1862. MS.

See Chelacosaoné

Selecocsmscoy

Selecocsmscoy: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission (3 Indians). Spellings: Selecocsmscoy twice; Zilecoezmicoye twice.-- Misión de San Miguel, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1792-1862.

See

See also Zilecoezmicoye

• ^{ch}SeLgaitceli'nda Se^l-gi-chě-lin-dah Athapascan

Old village site, about 300 yds. E of house on the "old" John Reed ranch about 1 mi. N of Laytonville.

From se, rock, Lgai, white, and ^{che}tce'liñ, run out.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 282, Feb. 1908

SelGaitcodañ

Athapaskan

- SelGaitcodañ: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Selgaikyokaiya subtribe on east side main Eel River about 2 miles above mouth of Bell Springs Creek (on opposite side of river).--P.E.Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif.Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol.20, pp. 99, 109 & map, 1923.

Selkaibi

Athapaskan

- Selkaibi: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Chiskokaiya band on right bank main Eel River opposite village of Kantelchekat at or above mouth of Chamisso Creek.-- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of the Wailaki, Univ. Calif.Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol.20, p.107, 1923.

Sellehuá

Sellehuá: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions (5 Indians at San Luis Rey). Spellings: Sellehuá twice; Siljuau; Siljua.-- MS, no title or date.

Sellajuau: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Sallagua, Sellejuau

Sellejuau

Sellejuau: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Sallagua

Selma

Chumashan?

Selma: One Indian baptized from rancheria Selma, 1792.--
Mision Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, 1786-1825, MS
Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Error in Pinart's copy. Spelling in original MS
is Gelma,]

See also Gelma?

Selsokyokát

Athapaskan

• Selsokyokát: Given by Goddard as southernmost village
of the Setakaiya subtribe of "Wailaki" on west side
main Eel River 2 or 3 miles above Horseshoe Bend.--
P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs.
Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 105, 109 & map, 1923.

about 1/2 mile below Natoikut Cr + over 2 miles NW of Reft Cr.

Seltcabi'

Athapaskan

- Seltcabi': Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Ninkannichkaiya subtribe on west side main Eel River nearly opposite mouth of McDonald Creek.--P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 99, 109 & map, 1923.

Seltcidadañ

Athapaskan

- Seltcidadañ: Given by Goddard as former "Wailaki" village of the Sechokiyahang subtribe on north side North Fork Eel River not far west of Wilson Creek.-- P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs, Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, p. 98, 1923.

Seltciyókát'

Athapaskan

- Seltciyókát': Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Sehlchikyokaiya subtribe on east side main Eel River about 2 miles below mouth of North Fork Eel -- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 101, 109 & map, 1923.

and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of junction of Horse Ranch on with Eel River

Semitees

Mew-wah

Mewan

Semitees: Spelling for ^{Yosemite} tribe, in Daily Alta Calif., April 23, 1851.
See Yo-Semitees.

Semojo

Kam-me-i

Yuman

Semojo: Rancheria "near Jamul" mentioned (1815) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Semy

Semy: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (2 Indians, 1798). "Rancho de Semy" also mentioned.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

SeñagatcedañAthapaskan

· Señagatcedañ: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village on west side main Eel River above Horseshoe Bend (the middle village of the 3 southernmost villages of the Setakaiya subtribe which were all 2 to 3 miles above the Bend).--P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 105, 109 & map, 1923.

1/2 or 3/4 mile below mouth of Natchikot Cr.

SenalmatsdiñAthabaskan

Senalmatsdiñ. [= Senahl-mahts-ding].-- "Chilula" name meaning "stone round place" for summer camp in Bald Hills. A glade on S side of main ridge E of Kiñkyolai. (Probably in SE quarter of Section 24, Township 9 N, Range 2 E). -- P. E. Goddard, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 6, p. 277, ²⁸April 1914.

Senanaitannikat

Athapaskan

- Senanaitannikat: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Setakaiya subtribe on west side main Eel River above Horseshoe Bend and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Island Mountain.-- P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 105, 109 & map, 1923.

- Senansa'kût (Sen-ahn-sah'-kût) Athapaskan

Old village site, on E bank of S Fork of Eel river about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. below Branscomb.

From se, rock, nansa', hang down, and kût, creek.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 283, Feb. 1908

Then -

Sen-chah' ke'-ah

Athapaskan

Sen-chah' ke'-ah: Band of Tsen-nah'-ken-nes' Nung-gah^{hl}
at Blue Rock (about 5 miles south of Bell Springs) in northwestern
Mendocino County. Told me by 'Wylabke Tip', a Tsen-nah'-ken-nes'
- Chum.

Sen-chow'-ten

Kahtoan

Sen-chow'-ten: Kahto name for their rancheria at Big Rock,
about 4 miles north of present rancheria in Long Valley.
Told me by member of tribe from Kahto rancheria... Chum

Se-nel' ~~See Sanel~~

Pomo

Sub-tribe in Russian River valley, Calif. (near present town of Sanel.)
Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 168, 1877 .

Senèl— H.C. Yarrow, Rept. Bur. Eth. for 1879-80: 194, 1881.
[Mortuary, based on Powers.]

Senel: "Senel (Russian River Valley)".-- Powell. Linguistic Families,
p.89, 1891. [Tribe of Kulanapan family.]

*Senel: "Senel (Russian River Valley)".-- Powell. Linguistic Families,
p.89, 1891. [Tribe of Kulanapan family.]*

~~See Sanel, Sai-nals, Sai-nels, Sai-nell, Shanel~~

Senepile

Senepile: Rancheria mentioned once in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart,
Bancroft Library, 1878.

Senesbinnañkai

Athapaskan

- Senesbinnañkai: Given by Goddard as Wailaki" village of Kaiyekiyahang subtribe on north side North Fork Eel River $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles above mouth of Wilson Creek.-- P.E.Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif.Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol.20, pp. 96, 109 & map, 1923
(Just west of tall rock called Senes.)

Senestconatañkai

Athapaskan

- Senestconatañkai: Given by Goddard as former village of the "Wailaki" subtribe Kaiyekiyahang half a mile south of North Fork Eel River in vicinity of Wilson Creek.-- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, p. 96, 1923.

• Sēne'tckût (= Sa-nech-kut)

Athapascan

Old village site, about 3 mi. a little S of E of Branscomb, ~~and~~ on NW bank of Mud Springs creek, a small stream ~~which is~~ tributary to ~~the~~ S Fork ~~of~~ Eel river. On creek and near village are several bluish mud springs, hence name of creek.

From se, rock, ne'^{ch}tc, gravel, and kût, creek.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 282, Feb. 1908

Señmi

Luiseno

Shoshonean

señmi: Luiseño village on flat $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. SW of the Nelson place which is $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. E of La Jolla schoolhouse.--
W.D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 281,
May 28, 1929.

Sennenes

Olhonean

Sennenes. A Costanoan division or village in California.—Engelhardt, Franciscans in Cal., 331, 1897.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 507, 1910

See also **Seunenes**

Senongading

Naht-skoo

Polikla

Senongading: Given by Kroeber as Hoo-pah name for Polikla village of Naht-skoo on south side of Klamath about 1 mile ~~above~~ mouth of Meta Creek.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See Naht-skoo

See also Nohtskum

• Sentca'ūkūt (= Sentchah'-oo-kut)

Athapascan

Old village site, on Big Rock creek about 1 1/2 mi. from its confluence with E Fork of S Fork of Eel river, and about 5 1/2 mi. nearly due W of Laytonville.

From se, rock, ntca'ū, big, and kūt, creek.

^{called}
Kabē'matō ^{by} N Pomo, ~~dialect name~~ from kabe', rock, and mato', big.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 281, Feb. 1908

Sentciye

Athapaskan

• Sentciye: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Setandongkiyahang subtribe on north side North Fork Eel River about 3/4 mile above mouth.-- P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 98, 109 & map, 1923. (Named from large rock on opposite side of river).

Seoagme

Seoagme: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San José, MS, 1797-1859.

See Seuamne

Seobit

Seobit: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission (35 Indians). Spellings: Seobit 26 times; Seovit 1; Siyovit 2; Serèobit 4; Sereobit 4.-- Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

· Se-o-no-bitch'

So Piute

Monache Piute village at Olanche, south end of
Owens Lake, Calif. Told me by Lone Pine Monache. - cam.

· Sě-per'-rah

Yurok

· Sě-per'-rah: Karok name for Polikla village Otsepor on
north side Klamath River at Saints Rest. Told me by
Karok. -- cam.

See Ot-sep'-por.

See also Sehe-perrh, Otche-poh, Ut-sha-pah, Atsepar

Sepjala

Sepjala: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Setiaya

Sepjato

Sepjato: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (46 Indians). Chief in 1777 known by name Buchon. Spellings: Sepjato 18 times; Sepkato 1; Septcato 2; Sepjatu 1; Sypjato 1; Setjata 1; Sepcato 1; Zepjato 1; zapjato 1; Chepjato (7); Chaptjato 1; Chetjato 1; Cepjato 4; Xepjato 1.-- Mision de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

See also Buchon, San Ladislao

Sepola'

Konomeho

Shastan

Sepola': Given by Waterman as Polikla name for town in "Karok" Territory on Salmon River, about 8 miles above junction with Klamath River.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 188 & map 2, No. 26, May 31, 1920.

Note.-- The location shown is in Konomeho (not Karok) Territory. - *Cam*.

Seponet

Eslen ?

Ennesen ?

^{on Ennesen}
Eslen Rancheria formerly in Monterey region, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 9, April 20, 1860.

Sepora'

Pah-to-waht

Soo-lah'-te-luk

Sepora': Polikla name for Pah'-to-waht village on north side mouth of Mad River.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 188 & map 2, No. 46, May 31, 1920.

Seppu

Seppu, Seppo: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Setpu

• Sequak

Tribe mentioned by Vallejo in 1838.-Bancroft (after Vallejo)
Hist. Calif., IV, 73, 1886.

• Sequan

Yuman

• **Sequan.** A small Diegueño band in Sweetwater canyon, 20 m. from San Diego, s. Cal.; pop. 50 in 1883, 35 in 1891. The name is now given to a reservation of 640 acres, largely of non-arable land, 110 m. from Mission Tule River Agency, with 34 people in 1909.

• **Saquan.**—H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong, 3d sess., 133, 1857. • **Sequan.**—Jackson and Kinney, Rep. Mission Inds., 28, 1883. • **Sycuan.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., II, 72, 1891. • **Syquan.**—Ibid., 1902, 175, 1903.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 510, 1910

Sequan [village]

Kam'-mei

Yuman

Sequan: mention of John Gardiner, chief. Refers to poverty and tuberculosis. Los Angeles Times, Dec. 21, 1929

Sequinata

Pinto or Bannole ?

Shoshonean

"The Black Rock chief Sequinata, commonly called Chiquito Winnemucca, or Black Rock Tom."--Bancroft, Hist. Nev., Colo. and Wyo., 210, 1890.

Sequon

Band in Southern California. - J. W. Preston in Rept. Commr.
Ind. Affrs. for 1888, 10, 1888.

See also Sycuan, Saquan.

Ser-a-goines See Ser-a-goins

Yurok

--Meyer, Nach Dem Sacramento, p 282, 1855.

18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, p. 62, 1905.

See Sri-gon, Schre-gon, Serra-goin, Sira-grins, Sca-goines, Shrayg-ron &c.

Ser-a-goins or Ser-ra-goins

Yurok

Poh-lik or Lower Klamath band in Treaty-council at Durkee's ferry, Klamath river, Calif., Oct. 6, 1851.--McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, pp. 162, 194, 215, 1853. Spelled also by McKee Sca-goines (Ibid 162) and Sira-grins (p. 161).

Gibbs writes the name Schre'-gon, Serra-goin, and Ser-ra-goins. (Schoolcraft's Archives, III, 152, 422, 1860).

Spelled Ser-a-goines by Meyer, Nach Dem Sacramento, p. 282⁽¹⁸⁵⁵⁾,
and given as a division of the "Poh-likes" of Lower Klamath River.

~~355~~ McKee, Ibid as below, p. 215.

Seragoins.--R. McKee (1851), Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, Spec. Sess. 1853, pp. 193, 194, 1853.

Written also Shrir-goin.

[OVER]

Serano See Serrano

Shoshonean

Spelling used by Boas. - Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci. 44 (for 1895), 261, short vocab. facp 264, 1896.

Written ^{by Wentworth} Seranos in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1862, p. 326, 1863. - Ibid for 1879, 13²²⁹, 1879. - Ibid for 1880, XXIII, 1880. - Ibid for 1881, 292, 1881.

Ser-a-goines: Mentioned as band of "Poh-liks or lower
Klamath Indians" making treaty with Col. Redick McKee.--
Daily Alta Calif., Nov.8, 1851.

[OVER]

Ser-e-goin

Po-lik-lah

Ser-e-goin. -- Po-lik-lah name for their village on N bank Klamath River next above village of Pec-wan at Pec-wan Creek, which was 25 miles from mouth of Klamath River.-- Lucy Thompson, To the American Indian, pp. 17, 147, 1916. (Spelled Ser-e-goine on p. 103.)

See Ser-rā-goo-ōn'
See also Serragoin, Ser-ā-goin, Srigon, Schre-gon, etc.

Serèobit

Serèobit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Misión de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Seobit

Serianos

Serianos: J.J. Benjamin states (1861) that the mountains situated at the edge of the Colorado Desert are inhabited by several small Indian tribes, including the Serianos and Coahuillas.-- J.J. Benjamin, 'Drei Jahre in Amerika, 1859-1862.' Hannover, **II**, 146, 1862.

Seri

Tribe on Tiburon Island, Gulf of California.

Jacob Baegert's 'Nachrichten Amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien', published at Mannheim in 1772, contains a map by P. Ferdinandum Consak of the Peninsula and Gulf of California. The word Seris occurs on this map; also Tiburon Id. and Guaymas. Baegert's route to the Peninsula was by way of Tiburon Id.

Tribe on Tiburon Id.

Ceres.--Derby, Reconnoissance of Gulf of Calif. and Colorado River in 1850 and 1851, Sen. Ex. Doc. 81, 32d Cong., 1st Sess., p. 8, 1852.

Serian

See also Seris, Tepocas and Tiburones, Seres, Heri, Sadi, Se-ere, Ceres, Sseris, Serys, Se Se're, Soris, Zeris, Kmike, Komkak, Kunkak, Salineros, Cover

Seris.--Bancroft (after Arrillaga MS, 1791-1798), Hist. Calif., II, 205, 1885.

Séris.--"At the gates of the city of Hermosillo is established a mission which contains 500 Séris Indians; mille d'entre eux [1000 among themselves?] inhabit the coast to the N of Guaymas and the isle of the Requin (isla del Tiburon)."--Duflot de Mofras, Exploration du Territoire de l'Oregon, I, 214, 1844.

"The isle of the Tiburon, inhabited by the Séris Indians, who, as we have said, have some huts on the continent."--Ibid 214-215.

Seri Salineros.-- W J McGee(quot["] Alegre, 1842["]): 17th Ann.Rept. Bur.Eth. for 1895-96: p.129, 1898.

Seris Salineros.-- Ibid(quot["] Mange, 1694["]): p129.

Seres.-- Ibid(quot["] Mühlenpfordt, 1844["]): p.129.

Serys.-- Ibid(quot["] Ortega, 1754["]): p.129.

Seri

Tribe inhabiting Tiburon Id., Gulf of Calif., and adjacent coast of Sonora.

Seri Indians.—"The Seri Indians live towards the coast of Sonora, on the famous Cerro Prieto, and in its immediate neighborhood."—Cortez MS 1799 in Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.R. Reports, IIIId [Pt.3], 122-123, 1856. Spelled Seris on same page (122).

Seris.—Tribe living "near the banks of the Sonora, on the celebrated Cerro-Prieto, and its immediate vicinity."—Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts, II, 57, 1860; Ibid, I, 443, 1860 (mention only).

Seris.—Important information and early references compiled by Bancroft.—Bancroft, Native Races, I, 604-605, 1874. Bancroft, Hist. Calif., I, 30, 1884; Ibid II, 205, 1885 (name only).

See Sere

See also Tepocas and Tiburones, Ceres

(over

SERIAN STOCK

SERIAN: "Serian stock, comprising -- Seri tribe, including Tiburones and (certain) Salineros; Tepoka tribe; Guayma tribe; Upanguayma tribe"--- W J McGee: 17th Ann.Rept.Bur.Eth.for 1895-96: p.128, 1898.

Seris.--"The Seris had a retreat on Tiburon island"; expeditions against them in first decade 19th century; by 1810 "the conclusion of peace with the Seris, Tiburones, Tepocas, Coyote Apaches, and Yumas."--Bancroft, Hist.No. Mex.States and Texas, II, 628, 1889.

"The once feared robber horde of Seris, on and near Tiburon island."--Ibid 743.

Seris.--Ludewig (after De Souza), Literature of American Aboriginal Languages, ~~edited by N. Trubner~~, 150, 1858.
Spelled Ceris by Ludewig on p.34.

"Seris"; "upper and lower Seris";-- Fragmentary Memorials of Father Kino and the Indians of Sonora and Calif., by J. H. S., Hutchings' Calif. Mag., Vol. 4, No. 11, p. 508, May, 1860.

Seris Rafinesque in Prints Am. Antiquities, 3^d ed. 310, 1833. ^{2nd ed. p. 324 (Seris).}
1st ed. & in Ann. Lit. Gazette 1824.

Sermalton

Spelling of Cernalton, tribe on band on Hoopa Reservation. - Reft. comm. Ind. Affs. for 1877, 246, 1877. - Ibid for 1879, 218, 1879. - Ibid for 1880, 228, 1880. - Ibid for 1881, 261, 1881. - Ibid for 1882, 302, 1882. - Ibid for 1883, 226, 1883. - Ibid for 1884, 256, 1884. - Ibid [every year to] Reft. for 1908, 149, 1909.

See Cernalton, Sermolton, Tsewenaldiñ, Tsā'-oo-nal'-ten.

Sermolton

Athapaskan

'Tribe' on Hoopa Valley Reservation, ^{in 1864.} - Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties, Vol. II (Laws), 815, 1904.

See Sermalton, Senalton, Cernalton, Tsewenaldiñ,
Tsā'-oo-nal'-ten

Seroushamne

ME-WAN

Seroushamne.-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.93, 1891.

See also Servushamnes.

See Siakum'ne

Serouskumne

Mewko

Mewan?

Bancroft, Native Races, III, 566⁶⁴⁹, 1875. (E side lower Sacramento Val.)

Probably Si-a-kum'-ne

See also Servushamnes, Seroushamne

Serpens

Shoshomean

'Tribe' located south of the Dalles, Oregon, on Domenech's map. — Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. Amer., Vol. I, 1860.

Serpens. -- "Shoshonees. Also Snake Indians, Serpens." -- Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 174, 1858.

See also Snakes, Serpents.

Serpents = Snakes = Shoshone

De Mofras, in Atlas tur. de l'Oregon, des Californies, etc., 1844, has the word "Serpents ou Chouchounis" printed across what is now NE Nevada, N Utah, and So Idaho.

~~Ibid~~ Serpents. — Bancroft (after De Smet, 1859), Nat. Races of Pacific States, Vol. I, p:431,⁴⁶² 1874. (French spelling.)
Ibid, III, 661, 1875.

The Serpents occupy southern Oregon, near upper California. — Ibid, p:462.

Serpents or Saaptins. -- Ibid (after Mofras), 462.

Serpentine or Snake Indians

Shoshonean

Travels of ^{Capt.} Lewis & Clarke, &c. 8th London, 1809.

Attributed to head of Mississippian foot of Mt. p. 10.

On map, SNAKE Indians shown between heads of Madison and Gallatin rivers.

also, Aliatans, Snake Indians, So-so-na, So-so-bu-bar, & I-a-ker,
Ibid p. 180.

Serper

Yurok

Serper. A Yurok village on Klamath r., N. W. Cal., about 25 m. below the mouth of the Trinity, or 5 m. below Klamath P. O.

Sche-perrh.—Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 138, 1853. **Sehe-perrh.**—Ibid., 147. **Serper.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1906.

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· Ser-per' (or See-per)

Po-lik-lah

~~Polikla~~ ~~Purok~~ village on ~~right~~ ^{north} (N) bank Klamath River between Tek-tah and O-yo' ⁿⁱ. (Given me by woman of Ko"-tep. - cm)

Name given me as See-per by Frank Isles, full blood from Requa, who states that it is about 4 or 4½ miles above Blue Creek, or midway between Blue Creek and Johnson's. - cm

· Serper: --Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, map p 9, 1925

· Tlokuchitding: Hoo-pah name. --Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See also Serper, Sur-per, Sur-pur, Seh-pur, Sehe-perrh, Sche-perrh, Susper, See-per. Tlokuchitding,

· Ser-rā-gon

Poliklan

· Ser-rā-gon: Polikla name for their village on north bank Klamath River about 1-1/2 or 2 miles above Johnson's. Formerly one of the largest villages. Given me by Frank Isles, a full blood from Requa. -- cm.

Pronounced Ser-rā-goo-ōn' by woman of Ko"-tep. -- cm

Kyuwitleding: Hoo-pah name. --Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

See also Serragoin, Shregegon, Sri-gon, Shrir-goin, Sugon, Serra-goin, Ser-a-goin, Ser-a-goines, Shragoin, Sira-grins, Sira-goines, Shrayg-ron, Schre-gon, Sca-goines, Srego'n, Surgone, Kyuwitleding

Ser-rā-goo-ōn'

Po-lik-lah

Polikla village on north bank Klamath River between Leg-goo-naw' and Yoter. (Given me by woman of Ko'-tep.-com.)

Pronounced Ser-rā-gon by Frank Isles, a full blood from Requa, who tells me it was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles above Johnson's and was formerly one of the biggest villages.-- com.

^{Serra-goin, ser-a-goin, ser-a-goines, Sugon, Shragoin,}
See also Serragoin, Shregegon, Sri-gon, Shrir-goin, Schre-gon, Sca-goines,
Sira-grins, Sira-goines, Shragg-ron.

Cahuilla

Serranas (error for Serranos)

Small tribe of about 200 at "Agua Caliente [Palm Springs], 54 miles from San Bernardino." — J. P. H. Wentworth in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1862, p. 326, 1863.

Wentworth was here in error as the tribe was not Serrano but Cahuilla. — com.

See Serrano

Serrannas

Mohinean

~~Tribe~~
Name only and Error for Serrano. — Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. Amer., Vol. I, p. 443, 1860.

See Serrano

Serrano

Shoshonean

Spanish name for 'Mountain Indians', and usually understood as applying to the tribes of remote Kiute affinities inhabiting the San Bernardino and Tejon Mts. and western foot of the Mohave Desert.

Serranos or Mountainers, Hupa Ried MS (1852): W. J. Hoffman, Bull. Essex Inst. vol. 17, p. 3, 1885. — Reft. Comm. Ind. Affs. ^(1881, 272, 1881, 272, 1881, 272) ~~for~~ 1882, 302²⁹, 1882. — Phil 1883, 226, 1883.

Gatschet gives Serrano or Takhtam as dialect of Kauvuya [= Cahuilla]. — Ind. Languages of Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 155, March 1877.

By far the best discussion of the Serrano tribes is Kroeber's — Shoshonean Dialects of California, 99, 131-140, 1907. — See also Kroeber's later 'Notes on Shoshonean Dialects of So. Calif.', 253-256, Sept. 1909.

[over

Serrano (contd).

Reft. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1884, 256, 1884. - Ind for 1885, 8 (390 in 1885), 1885.
[many omitted] - Ind for 1889, 484, 496, 1889.

Ind for 1894, 123, 1895.

Ind for 1898, 136, 137, 1898.

Ind every year to 1908, 150, 1909.

• Serranos

"The Serranos lived in the vicinity of San Bernardino." --

• Bancroft (after Reid), Native Races, I, -458, 1874. Hist. of Calif., I, 454 (footnote), 1884, same spelling, no information.

A Serrano tribe so mentioned in a book entitled 'Coleccion Polidistica Mexicana' de Mexico, 1859 (Phillip's book-shelf

Bibliog. Languages N. Am. Indians, 164, 1885.

Serrano. - Hist. San Bernardino Co. (W.W. Elliott & Co. pubrs) p. 87, San Francisco 1883.

Serrano

^(at Banning in San Bernardino Co)
~~Banning~~ ^{The} Cahuilla answer to that name as well as to
their own. ~~also~~ ^{to} apply ^(either name) to themselves. Possibly

a result of Serrano's removing from Mission Creek
and Morongo Valley to the reservation; name since
applied indiscriminately.

(A Serrano woman told Kroeber.)

Kroeber, Ethnol. Cahuilla Indians, Univ. Calif.
Pubs., Am. Arch. & Ethnol., vol. 8, June 1908. (35.)

Serrano

Shoshonean

Serrano: "A subdivision of the California Shoshonean occupying in the 18th century the San Bernardino Mountains and the region east and north, for a considerable distance in San Bernardino County, Cal. The number enumerated in 1910 was 118, of which 115 were in California."--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population in U.S. & Alaska, pp. 15, 98, 144, 1915.

Serrano: Dixon, Preliminary Bulletin, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 18, published June 26, 1913.

Serrano: Tribal name, undefined. Bull Roarer used in Mourning ceremony.-- Loeb (after Strong), p. 379 footnote Sept. 29, 1926

Serrano:--W.D. Strong, Analysis of Southwestern Soc., Am. Anthropol., numerous references, information p. 10, Jan.-Mar. 1927. (Vol. 29, No. 1)

Serrano: W.D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., Territory pp. 5-10, map p. 7; clans & customs pp. 11-35, May 28, 1929.

Serrano: R.F. Benedict, Brief Sketch Serrano Culture, Am. Anthropol. Vol. 26, No. 3, 366-392, Sept. 1924.

Serranos: Mention of tribe as represented at Tule River Indian Reservation--Porterville, Calif. Recorder. March 18, 1933.

Serranos

Serranos (Span.: 'highlanders', 'mountaineers'). A Shoshonean division with a common dialect, centering in the San Bernardino mts., s. Cal., n. of Los Angeles, but extending down Mohave r. at least to Daggett and n. across the Mohave desert into the valley of Tejon cr. They also occupied San Bernardino valley. Fray Francisco Garcés, in 1775-76, described the Serranos near Tejon cr., under the name Cuabajai or Cuabajay (their Mohave name), as living in large square communal houses of tule mats on a framework of willow, each family having its own fireplace; they made small baskets, flint knives, and vessels inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and conducted much trade with the natives of the coast near Santa Barbara. One of their rancherias Garcés named San Pascual. The Serranos on the upper waters of Santa Ana r. he called also by their Mohave name, Jenequich (Hanakwiche). In his time these were approachable "and of middling good heart; they are of medium stature, and the women somewhat smaller, round-faced, flat-nosed, and rather ugly; their custom in gentilehood is for the men to go entirely naked, and the women wear some sort of deerskin, with which they cover themselves, and also some

small coat of otter or of hare." The same friar visited the Serranos of Mohave r., whom he designated Beñemé (from *Van-yume*, the Mohave name of this branch). These were very poor, but possessed baskets, otter and rabbit coats, and some very curious snares which they made of wild hemp. They subsisted on wild game and acorns. "As a rule they are very effeminate, and the women uncleanly, but all are very quiet and inoffensive." The Serranos formed part of the Indians brought under San Gabriel and San Fernando missions. So far as recorded the villages or rancherias of the Serranos were: Homhoabit, Jurumpa, Juyubit, Muscupiabit, San Benito, San Gorgonio, San Pascual, Tolocabi, and Yucaipa. In 1885 there were 390 Serranos attached to the Mission agency, but they are no longer separately enumerated.

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See Mo-hin'-e-am, maringam, Kitana mwits,

Mohinean

San Gorgonio was
doubtless Cahuilla,
not Serrano.-cum.

San Pascual was prob.
Tol'-chin'-ne (Noo-oo-ah),
not Serrano.-cum.

most of 'Serranos' (Mohineyam), New-ah-ah, Tottam.

Banumints.—Kroeber in Univ. Cal. Pub., Am. Arch. and Eth., iv, 134, 1907 (Chemehuevi name). **Benemé.**—Cortez (1799) in Pac. R. R. Rep., III, pt. 3, 124, 1856. **Beñemé.**—Garcés (1776), Diary, 238, 1900 (with Panamint). **Benyeme.**—Font, map (1777) in Garcés, Diary, 1900. **Ców-ang-a-chem.**—Barrows, Ethno.-Bot. Coahuilla, 19, 1900 (own name). **Cuabajái.**—Garcés, Diary, 445, 1900 (applied by Mohave to those about Tejon cr.; from Kuvahavima). **Cuabajay.**—Ibid., 269. **Genicuiches.**—Orozco y Berra, Geog., 59, 1864. **Genigneihs.**—Domenech, Deserts N. Am., I, 441, 1860. **Genigueches.**—Garcés, (1776), Diary, 423, 1900. **Genigueh.**—Folsom, Mexico, map, 1842. **Geniguiehs.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Feb. 21, 1862. **Gidanemuik.**—Kroeber in Univ. Cal. Pub., Am. Arch. and Eth., iv, 134, 1907 (Serranos of upper Tejon and Paso crs. in San Joaquin valley drainage). **Gikidanum.**—Ibid. **Gitanemok.**—Ibid. **Gitanemuk.**—Ibid. **Gitanemum.**—Ibid. **Hanakwiche.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1905 (applied by some Yuman tribes). **Hanyuveche.**—Kroeber in Univ. Cal. Pub., Am. Arch. and Eth., iv, 135, 1907 (Mohave name). **Janequeile.**—Pike, Exped., 3d map, 1810. **Jenequeches.**—Garcés, op. cit., 466. **Jeneguechi.**—Font (1775-76) quoted by Coues, Garcés Diary, 261, 1900. **Jenequiches.**—Garcés, op. cit., 218. **Jenigueche.**—Ibid., 444. **Jenigueich.**—Font, map (1777), ibid. **Jenigueih.**—Buschmann, Spuren der Aztek Spr., 259, 1854. **Jeniguieh.**—Warren in Pac. R. R. Rep., XI, pl., 29-31, 1861. **Juníguis.**—Mayer, Mexico, II, 38, 1853. **Kaiviat-am.**—Kroeber in Univ. Cal. Pub., Am. Arch. and Eth., VIII, 35, 1908 (given by a native as their own name; from *kai-ch*, 'mountain'). **Kuvahaivima.**—Kroeber, ibid., iv, 135, 1907 (Mohave name for those about Tejon cr.; distinct from Kuvakhye). **Marangakh.**—Kroeber, ibid., 133 (so called by their southern and other neighbors). **Marayam.**—Ibid., 134 (Luiseno name). **Maringayam.**—Boas in Proc. A. A. A. S., XLIV, 261, 1895. **Maringints.**—Kroeber in Univ. Cal. Pub., Am. Arch. and Eth., iv, 133, 135, 1907 (Chemehuevi name for those s. of San Bernardino mts.). **Mayaintalap.**—Ibid., 131, 135 ('large bows': name given to Serranos of upper Tejon, Paso, and possibly Pastoria crs. by southern Yokuts). **Möhineyam.**—Ibid., 139 (name given to themselves by Mohave r. Serranos). **Panumints.**—Ibid., 134 (name given by Chemehuevi to Serranos n. of San Bernardino range toward Tehachapi mts.). **Panumits.**—Ibid. **Pitanta.**—Ibid. (Chemehuevi name for those n. of San Bernardino range in Mohave desert and on Tejon cr.). **Quabajais.**—Garcés, op. cit., 301, 435. **Quabajay.**—Ibid., 300. **Serranos.**—Garcés (1775), Diary, 197 et seq., 1900. **Takhtam.**—Gatschet in Wheeler Surv. Rep., VII, 413, 1879 (trans.: 'men'). **Tamankamyam.**—Boas in Proc. A. A. A. S., XLIV, 261, 1895 (so called by the related Agua Calientes). **Teniqueches.**—Cortez (1799) in Pac. R. R. Rep., III, pt. 3, 125, 1856. **Vanyume.**—Kroeber, op. cit., 135, 1907 (Mohave name for Mohave r. Serranos). **Witanghatal.**—Ibid. (Tubatulabal name for Tejon cr. Serranos). 573

Serranno[s] ~~Even for~~ Serano or Serrano Shoshonean
S.S. Lawson, agt., in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1881, 13, 1881; Lbid for
1883, 15, 1883.

Serranos.-- C.C. Royce: 18th Ann. Rept. Bur. Eth. for 1896-97, Part 2:
p. 960, 1899 [publ. 1901].

Serranos

Serranos: Annie A. Fitzgerald states that when she
visited the site of the old mission stock farm Jumua
in July 1850 "the Serranos were not numerous".--Annie
A. Fitzgerald, A Passage of Cahuilla History, 1864, 2 pp.
MS in Hayes Scrapbooks, Bancroft Library.

Serroctica

Ennesen

Serroctica: Rancheria of the Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Sotoroctica

See also Sotoroctica

Servushanne

Mewan

Servushanne. Apparently the incorrect form of the name of a former division of the Miwok that lived between Cosumne and Mokelumne rs., Cal.--Hale, Ethnol. and Philol., 630, 1846.

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Servushamnes

Menah

Menan

Tribe or subtribe on east side lower Sacramento River, Calif. Name given J. D. Dana by Capt. John A. Sutter in 1841. Word for water kik (= keek).

- Hale, Eth. U. S. Expl. Exped. 630. 1846; Bancroft, Native Races, Vol. I, p: 450, 1874.

Probably Siakumne?

Probably Nevichumne, Newatchumne

See also Serouskumne, Seroushamne,

Sesabanonas

Chumashan ?

Sesabanonas: Baptism recorded in Santa Barbara Mission records from rancheria of Sesabanonas. -- Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, Bancroft Library Extracts, 7: 17, 1876.

sē'satil

Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on McClure ranch north of Mendicino State Hospital, about 2 mi. southeast of Ukiah and 1/2 mi. east of Russian river.

Opinions differ regarding this; possibly a food gathering place, or a village, but probably a camp; may have been permanently occupied at some time.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO
Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 152, Feb. 1908

Se'-saw-che

Me'-wuk

Rancheria and people at Horseshoe Bend, Merced River (south of Coulterville). The village was on both sides of the river.

(Told me by Merced Falls Indian named Wilson.)

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p. 346, June 1907.

Sesejlique

Sesejlique: Rancheria mentioned in La Soledad Mission Books. Spelling in Book of Deaths or Book of Marriages, Sesejlique. Spellings in Book of Baptisms, Sesestique, Sesisti.-- Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Sesisti, Sesestique

Sesestique

Sesestique: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Sesejlique

See also Sesejlique, Sesisti

Seshums

Midu

Seshums. Village in Sutter Co. located by Gen. Bidwell at Shanghai Bend of Feather River, between Yuba City & Hock Farm. - History of Sutter Co. by Wm. H. Chamberlain & Harry L. Wells, Oakland, 13, 1879.

See Se'-sum se

Sesisti

Sesisti: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Sesejlique

See also Sesejlique, Sesestique

Sespe

Chumashan

Sespe. A Chumashan village said by Indians to have been on Sespe cr., Ventura co., Cal. Situated near San Cayetano ranch, Saticoy r., 20 m. from the sea. *Sě-ěk'-pě.*—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. **Sespe.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 24, 1863.

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See also Secpe, Sě-ěk'-pě

• Sespe

Chumashan

Rancheria formerly on San Cayetano rancho of Saticoy river 20 miles from the ^(about San Buenaventura) sea, Calif. —Taylor, Calif. Farmer, July 24, 1863. •Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

• In an account of Santa Barbara district it is said: "In 1821-2 Guerra tried to obtain for himself the ranchos of Piru and Sespe;" and in a footnote to this statement, it is added, "he also tried to get Secpe." [Apparently Secpe and Sespe were different places!]—Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 566, 1885.

• Sespe, or San Cayetano.—Ibid, III, 656, 1885 (ranchos).

See also Secpe, ^{Sě-ěk'-pě} San Cayetano, Sě-ěk'-pě

Sespesuya

~~Olhonenan?~~
Pooemin

In May 1810 Moraga "was sent with 17 men to punish the gentiles of the Sespesuya rancheria who lived across the bay from San Francisco, apparently near the strait of Carquines in the region of Suisun, and who for several years had committed depredations, killing 16 neophytes from San Francisco. The Spaniards crossed the strait in a boat and after a hard fight with 120 pagans, captured 18 of the number, who were released as they were almost sure to die of their wounds. The survivors retired to their huts and made a brave resistance, wounding two corporals and two soldiers. The occupants of two of the three huts were defeated and all killed; but when the other hut was set on fire with a view to drive out the occupants they bravely preferred to perish in the flames".--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., II, 91, 1885.

- Sespesuya: Indian village near Carquinez strait, on north side, punished by Moraga in 1810. Mentioned by W. Egbert Schenck.---Aboriginal Groups of California Delta Region [Univ. Calif. Pubs.], p.128, Nov.13, 1926.

Sespil

Chumashan

Sespil: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (18 Indians). Spellings: Sespil 5 times; Secspill 1; Sexpil 3; Sexpill 1; Sechpil 1; Tsxpili 1; Sispili 1; Chixpili 2.-- Mision de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823..

See also Sah^{ch}pele, Saqpili, Saspili, Sacpili

Sesuchi

Chumashan

Sesuchi: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Sisuchi

· Sesum

Mi'-doo

Mi-doo village, on Feather river ^{W side} below mouth of Yuba
river, Calif. Dixon, The Northern Maidu, map plate
38, 1905.

~~Sacramento Valley~~
Tribe mentioned by E.E. Chener, Am. Nat. vol. IV, p. 130, May 1870.

Blind Tom of Poosone tells me that Se'-sum was between Yuba
and Hok farm.

See also Teechum, Sicha, Sishu.

• Sesum

Midu

Sesum. A former Maidu village on the w. side of Feather r., just s. of the village of Mimal, in the present Sutter co., Cal.—Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xvii, map, 1905.

Lishu.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 450, 1874. **Sesum.**—Chever in Bull. Essex Inst., II, 28, 1870. **Sishu.**—Bancroft, op. cit. **Sisumi.**—Curtin, MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1885.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 573, 1910

See also Sicha, Teeshum, Sishu, Sechum

Sesum

Midoo

Sesum. -- Sacramento Valley tribe mentioned by E.E.

Chever. -- Am. Nat., IV, 130, May 1870. Also Bull.

Essex Inst. vol. II, p. 28, 1870.

See also Seshums

Setakaiya

Athapaskan

- Setakaiya: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" subtribe on west side main Eel River extending ~~for 2 or 3~~ miles above Horseshoe Bend.-- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 105, 109 & map, 1923.

from Notoikent cr about 2 miles NW of Raft cr northwly around Horseshoe Bend to Pine cr. - about 7 miles by the curves of the river.

Setandongkiyahang

Athapaskan

- Setandongkiyahang & Setandoñkiyahan: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" subtribe on lower part of North Fork Eel River.-- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of the Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 98, 109 & map, 1923.

Setaltcitcokaiya

Athapaskan

• Setaltcitcokaiya: Given by Goddard as name for subtribe at or near Jewett Rock, close to Harris. "Friends of the Dalsokaiya [on ~~left~~^{west} bank main Eel River] and of the Kekewaka people".-- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 107 & 109, 1923.

Setandoñtci

Athapaskan

• Setandoñtci: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Setandongkiyahang subtribe on north side North Fork Eel River about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from mouth.-- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 98, 109 & map, 1923.

Setatcikaiya

Athapaskan

- Setatcikaiya: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Sehlchikyokaiya subtribe on east side main Eel River about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below mouth of North Fork Eel. -- P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 101, 109 & map, 1923.

on north side of junction of Horse Rancher with Eel River

Setcikat

Athapaskan

- Setcikat: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Chiskokaiya subtribe, on right bank main Eel River in Horseshoe Bend, said to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles upstream or downstream from mouth of Pine Creek (at upper turn of river. -- P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, p. 107, 1923.

Setcokinnedañ

Athapaskan

- Setcokinnedañ: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Chiskokaiya subtribe on right bank main Eel River, in Horseshoe Bend "on north side of river downstream from its turn toward the west."-- P.E.Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, p. 107, 1923.

Setcolai

Athapaskan

- Setcolai: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Sechokiyahang subtribe on north side North Fork Eel River a little over 2½ miles below mouth of Wilson Creek.-- P.E.Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 97, 109 & map, 1923.

Seteomellos See Sotomellos ^{March 30,}
Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 7, 1860.

Pomo?

Triler in Russian River valley.

See Soteomellos

Setjala

Setjala: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos,
Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Setjaya

Setjata

Setjata: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Sepjato.

Setjaya

Setjaya: Rancheria "on the coast near La Larga" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (23 Indians). Spellings: Setjala 4 times; Sepjala 1; Setpiàla 2; Sapiàla 2; Setjayva 2; Setjaya 1; Zetcaya 1; Zepcagua 1; Chet-cala 2; Ssetcala 1; Chatjala 1.-- Mision de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

Laguna Larga of Patala Eyed was Guadalupe Lake

Setpjála

Setpjála: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission, MS, 1772-1823.

See Setjaya

Setpú

Setpú: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (30 Indians). Spellings: Setpú 10 times; Chetpú 11 times; Seppu 1; Seppo 2; Sedpu 1; Ssetpú 2; Zeppo 2.-- Misión de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

Set-tel-bi'ke'-ah

Athapaskan

Set-tel-bi'-ke'-ah: Tsen-nah'-ken-nes' name for Set-ten-bi'-den-keah but apparently restricted to band in Eel River valley below the light colored slide rock just south of Alder Point. Name more accurately written Set'l-bi' or Së^{hl}-bi'. - Told me by 'Wylakke Tip', an old Tsen-nah'-ken-nes'. - ~~dam~~.

Setunami

Chumashan

Setunami.-- Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission.-- From Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p. 29, 1877.

Situnami: ~~Spelling for~~ Rancheria ^{mentioned} ~~occurring~~ once in Mision San Buenaventura, Libro de Bautismos, 1783-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Situnami

SeuamneMewkoMewan

Seuamne: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (47 Indians). Spellings: Seuamne, Seyuadme, Següamne, Seyuabme, Seoagme, Seguoame, Ssaguamne, Zeuamne.--Mision de San José, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1859.

Seuamne, Sehuamne, Seguamne, Sehuamē, Seuamē: Spellings in San José Mission Register.--Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

See Saywamines

See also Seywamenes, Sywameney, Sehuamne, Seguamne

Seu-a-ritsUte

Ute tribe on Uinta Reservation. - Powell & Ingalls, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1873, p. 47. 1874. (On p. ⁴²51 spell Seuv'-a-rits)

See Seuv'-a-rits

Seunenes

Olhanean

Seunenes: Tribe apparently in the Diablo Range, Calif., in 1805.-- Bancroft, Hist. Calif., III, 35, 136, 1885. (Mentioned in connection with Bolbones).

Seunen: Spelling occurring 5 times in San José Mission Register (5 Indians)-- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Seunen: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (27 Indians). Spellings: Seunen, Sseunem, Seunem, Sseauné.--Mision de San José, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1859.

See also Seunen, Sennenes

Sēūpa

Cahuilla

Shoshonean

sēūpa: Mt. Cahuilla village about 3 mi. SE of Cahuilla. Still occupied.--W.D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., pp. 147. 148, 156. May 28, 1929.

See Sā-ū-pah

Seusumne

Seusumne: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos,
Mision de San Jose', MS, 1797-1859.

See Siusumne

Seuv-a-rits

Ute

Ute tribe in Utah between Sanpete and Sevier Valleys.- J.W. Powell in
Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1873, 42⁵¹, 1874. (On p. 47 split Seu-a-rits.)

Seuv-a-rits.-- Usually known as She-be-riches. --- **Notice**
of Survey under Powell, Rept. Smithsonian Inst. for 1874,
41, 1875.

See also Seu-a-rits

Severnovskia

Pomoan

"Chwachamaju (Russian Severnovskia) or Northerners, is the name of one of the tribes in the vicinity of Fort Ross."—Bancroft (after Kostromitonow), Native Races, Vol. I, p. 449, 1874.

Severnovskia, Severnozer, or "Northerners"

"Indians north of Bodega Bay. They call themselves Chwachamaja."—Ibid (after Ludewig), p. 449. (See Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 170, 1858, where it is written: "Severnovskia, Severnovzer. Or, 'Northerners.' Indians north of Bodega Bay. They call themselves Chwachamaju." W.W. Turner, Ibid 212, says they are identical with "the Batemdakaiee, Choweshak, Kulanao, and Yukai of Gibbs.")

See also Severnozer, Chwachamaju, Chwachamaja, Kwekamayu
Severnover, Sjevernovtsi, Severnovze, Severnovzi

(over

Sevouhe

Sevouhe: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Sebonga

Sjevernovtsi.--"The Russian word 'Severnovskia' is not the name of a people or language, but a plural adjective agreeing with slova (words). 'Severnovzer' has a German termination. The proper title for this language would have been the native name, Kvakhamaju. The Batemdakaiee, Choweshak, Kulanapo, and Yukai, are the same, or dialects of the same language."--W.W.Turner, in Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 239, 1858.

(Other spellings which appear in Ludewig are Severnovzi, pp.20 and 170, and Severnovze, p.170, both apparently from the German.)

Severnyskia, Severnovzer, or "Northerners": "They call themselves Chwachamaja."--Haines, The American Indian, p. 162, 1888

Sē'-wah

Me'-wuk

Ko'-ne (= northern Menunk) rancheria near Hays House on
Cosumnes River. (Told me by Blind Tom of Poosone)

Se-wah

Karok

Band of Middle Klamath tribe (Peh-tsik or Karok) near
junction of Salmon & Klamath Rivers, Calif.--McKee, Senate Ex.^{Doc.}
4, Special Session, p164, 1853. Spelled also Si-wah, Ibid
211.--Spelled Sche-woh by Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Archives,
III, p 151, 1860.

See also Si-wah, Sche-woh

SewahilemShoshonean

sēwahilem: "mesquite that is not sweet". Desert Cahuilla clan at Iltcuñaloñi near La Mesa. Originally from Santa Rosa Mts. --W.D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif. p. 42³⁶ May 28, 1929.

Sewekiktem

Sewekiktem: "There was a village by the name of Sewekiktem. The people there were very wicked. Once, while they were in the big-house, the Cahuilla surrounded them and killed them all."--Lucile Hooper, The Cahuilla Indians Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 16, p. 356, 1920.

Kah-chi'-ah.

Sewernowzer (= 'Northerners') Su Chwachamaju Pomo
Name (meaning simply 'Northerners') used by Russians at Ft. Ross
for the Chwachamaju. - Kostromitonow, Beiträge Russischen
Reiches, I, 233, 1839. Corrected in notes to 47.

Severnovskia, Severnovzer - ^{They call themselves Chwachamaja (Terminol. p. 170, 1858)} Indians north of Bodega Bay. - Ludewig, Lit. Am. Aborigine Languages, 1

Severnovskia and Severnozer.

"Indians north of Bodega Bay. They call themselves
Chwachamaja." - Baneroft (after Ludewig), Native Races,
Vol. I, p. 449, 1874.

Sewernowzer (Chwachamaju): Buschmann, Spurn aztekischen Sprache 696,
(& Index 793), 1859.

See Kwakamayu

See also Chwachamaju, Krakhamaju, Erussi.

Venaambakia, Khwakhlamayu, Sjevernortsi

Sewiu

Cahuilla

Shoshonean

sewiu: Former Mt. Cahuilla village at "new" Santa Rosa. --
W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 146,
May 28, 1929.

sewia: Mentioned as home of Costakiktum clan. -- Ibid, p. 148.

Sexpil

Chumashan

Sexpil, Sexpill: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission, MS, 1772-1823.

See Sespil.

Sextapay

Ennesen

Name used by A.S. Taylor for tribe at Mission San Antonio de Padua, called Tatché or Telamé by Duflot de Mofras. — Shea in preface to Vocabulary of the Language of San Antonio Mission, California, by Father Benaventura Sitjar. New York, 1861. There are said to have been 20 dialects of this language (Ibid).

• Sextapay vocabulary and grammatical notes. — Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 656-658, 1875.

Sextapay or Texhaya. — Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 176^{ft. note}, 1884. (Native name of site of San Antonio de Padua was Texhaya according to Dept. St. Pap., Ben. Mil., MS, or Sextapay according to Taylor.)

See also Texhaya, Tatchaya, Sextepay, Tetachoy, Telama

(over

· Sextepay (or Tatchaya)... Indian name of site of San Antonio Mission.--Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 32, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)

· Sextapay.--"The Sextapay, Telama or Tetachoy language of San Antonio Mission."--Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 30, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)

SextapaysEnnesen

Sextapays: "The Indians who formerly inhabited this valley [of San Antonio Mission] were the Iolones, Sextapays, Telamas, Tetacpoys . . ." --Newspaper clipping 1884 (without name of paper or full date) in Hayes Scrapbooks, Mission Book, Bancroft Library.

Sevaat

Sevaat: Rancheria mentioned in Mission Books, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Cheya

See also Cheya

Seyadañkaiya

Athapaskan

Seyadañkaiya: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" subtribe on east side main Eel River extending for several ^(about 7 miles) miles above Horseshoe Bend. Also called Slakaiya.--
P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 103, 109 & map, 1923.

Seyouhe

Seyouhe: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Sebonga

Seyuadme

Seyuadme, Seyuabme: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San José, MS, 1797-1859.

See Seuamne

Seyuktoon

Chumashan

Rancheria ^{near} ~~of~~ Santa Ynez Mission, Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 11, May 4, 1860 .

See also Seo^{ch'}toon', Sioqtun, Ciyuktun

Seywamenes. -- Tribe of tame Indians or Neophytes in lower Sacramento Valley in country E of San Joaquin & Sacramento rivers. Population in Nov. 1846, 45 (21 males & 24 females). -- E.A. Gatten's Census of Indian Population made for John A. Sutter's Report to Sec'y of State, Dec. 20, 1847. In Documents for the Hist. of Calif., 1846-49, MS, Bancroft Library.

Seywam^enes. -- Bancroft, Native Races, I, 450, 1874.

Sywameney, Seywamene, Sewameney, Sywameny, Sywamenie. -- Spellings in Sutter's Diary. Antonio chief of the Sywameneys and Dyonilo the Sywameney alcalde. -- New Helvetia, Sutter's Diary of Events from 1845-8, pp. 59, 72, 80, 85, 95. MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1881.

[Note: According to Sutter the Sewamenes and Sagayacumnes were entirely different tribes, the former numbering 45, the latter 47]

See Saywamines
See also Sewamne, Sehwamne, Seguamne, Sywameney etc.

SF-SH

SF

Sgekeliwisg

Soo-lah'-te-luk

Sgekeliwisg: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for archaeological site on the north peninsula on Humboldt Bay, 2 miles north of Samoa, used in 1850 as a "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] village or camp site.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 286, 1918.

Site (26) left off accompanying map by mistake.

See also Lekaliwil

Sgelètspe

Sgelètspe: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (7 Indians). Spellings: Sgelètspe; Squeletspè; Tsquele-tspi; Lquelechpe; Lqueletspe; Quelechpe; Elexpe.-- Mision de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

· Sgene

Chumashan?

Rancheria apparently about 27 leagues NE of Santa Ines Mission, Calif., visited by Zalvidea in 1806.--Bancroft (after Zalvidea's Diary), Hist.Calif., II, 48 ft.note, 1885.

Sgene was 4^(or 6) leagues east of Lisahua at what appears to be the site of the present Cuyama Ranch house (Cuyama Ranch No.1) in upper part of Cuyama Valley at the spring near U S G S Bench Mark, alt.2180 ft.--*cm*.

See also Segené

Sgené

Chumashan

Sgené: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Ynez, MS, 1804-1866.

See also Segené

Sguagil

Chumashan

Sguagil: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Sasguagel

Shaa (Shah-ah)

Yurok

Two villages here confused. Schaitl is
much lower down, about opposite Tu-rop.

Shaa. A Yurok village on lower Klamath r., close to Kepel and about 12 m. below the mouth of Trinity r., N. W. Cal.
Shaa.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1907. Schaitl.—Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 138, 1853.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 17, 1910

See Sah-ah

See also Sy-ah, Si-ah, Sa'a, Saaitl

Shā-bal' dan-no

Pomoan

Shā-bal' dan-no: Yo-ki-ah name for ^{(the Mah-to'po-mah or} Sherwood Valley tribe. --
can

But the Metum'mah of Little Lake Valley, who adjoin the Sherwood tribe, restrict the name Shā-bal' dan-no po'mah to a western division or part of the Sherwood tribe, from Sherwood Bald Mt. to the coast. The people in Sherwood valley are called Mah-to'po-mah by the Metum'mah. — ~~down~~

See also Shebalne Pomos, Chebal-na-Poma,

Shā-boop-tah'-we

Yo-ki'-ah

Pomoan

Shā-boop-tah'-we: Yo-ki'-ah name for their ^{camp}~~village~~ on west side Russian River between Ukiah and Rob^{ertson}~~ertson~~ Creek, but nearer Ukiah. A large camp for gathering wild oats and other seeds. Not occupied at other seasons. Told me by Stephen Knight, Member of tribe.-- ~~can~~

Shah-bah' kan-nah Po'-mah

Pomoan

^{Hazel} ^{benchground} ^{Yo-ki'-ah name for}
• Shah-bah' kan-nah Po'-mah: (Walker Valley tribe. Given me by Stephen Knight and other Yo-ki'-ah Indians.-- ~~can~~

cabakana: Village at extreme head Forsythe Creek, above Walker Valley.--Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 145, 1908

Shah'-dah

Bo'-yah

Pomoan

Shah'-dah: Name given me by Bo'-yah or Coast Pomo for their permanent village on coast at place called Miller or Bridgeport Landing. Information from Stephen Parish, of Pt. Arena, a member of the tribe.-- *can*

Shah-kow'-we chum'-mi

Pomoan

• Shah-kow'-we chum'-mi: Part of the Min-ko'-nah chum'-mi, occupying the upper part of Dry Creek Valley down to about 2 miles south of Cozzens, near junction of Dry and Pena Creeks.-- *Chum*

Shahm-lé

We-shah' chum-mi

Pomoan

Shahm-lé (cámli Barrett): Village in mountains immediately N of Middle Fork Gualala River and probably about 3 miles N of E of confluence with main Gualala River.- Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 225, Feb. 1908.

also
See cámli

Shah-pe'-to-me

Kahchiah

Pomoan

capétōme: Kahchiah name for their former camp site on E bank Gualala River 1 mi N of Sea View.--Barrett, 238, 1908.

Ethno-Geog. Poma

See capétōme

Shaitl

(Look up)

Po-lik-lah

Tribe on Klamath River - place not stated.

Mikes in Schuchardt, III, 634, 1853

[Note: Position of Shaitl (Schaitl) on lists of both McKee and Gibbs shows that it was near mouth of river and therefore not to be confused with village of Sy-ah (Shaa) about 24 miles further up river.]

Sa-eh^{ch} (Sa-es^{ch}?) , Si-elth, Si-alth, Schaitl

Shalachmushumne

Mewan?

Shalachmushumne. --Tribe of wild Indians or Gentiles in lower Sacramento Valley in country E of San Joaquin & Sacramento rivers. Population in Nov. 1846, 50 (32 men and 18 women). -- E.A.Gatten's Census of Indian Population made for John A. Sutter's Report to Sec'y of State, Dec. 20, 1847. In Documents for the Hist. of Calif., 1846-49, MS, Bancroft Library.

Shalachmushumne. -- Bancroft [after Sutter 1847], Native Races, I, 450, 1874.

[Note: Not to be confused with Sagayacumne, which according to Sutter were an entirely different rancheria, with a population of 47]

Shalawa

Chumashan

Shalawa. A Chumashan village located by Taylor near Santa Inés mission, Cal.; given by Ventura Indians as formerly between Santa Barbara and Carpinteria, in the locality now called La Matanza.^{2/}
Cál-a-wa.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. **Shalawa.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860. **Shhalwaj.**—Henshaw, op. cit.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 521, 1910

See also Shhalwaj, Cál-a-wa

Shalawa

Chumashan

Rancheria ^{near} ~~of~~ Santa Ynez Mission, Calif.—Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 11, May 4, 1860.

See also Cál-a-wa; Sh,hal waj; Salaguaj, Salaguay.

Shal icuwewech

Chumashan

Shal icuwewech: Former rancheria on coast at place called Las Lajas [The thin flat stones] between Mugu Point and Sycamore Canyon. Spanish spelling given by educated half-breed to H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (Henshaw's spelling Cal-i-ku-we-witc.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Cal-ŷ-ku-we-witc, Shalikuwewich

Shalikuwewich

Chumashan

Shalikuwewich (Cal-i-ku-we'-witc.). A former Chumashan village at a place called Las Lajas, on the coast in Ventura co., Cal.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.
Shalieuwewech.—Henshaw, op. cit.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 21, 1910

See also Shalieuwewech

Shalkahaan

Chumashan

Shalkahaan (*Cálkáháân*). A former Chumashan village in the interior of Ventura co., Cal., at a locality called La Cañada del Salto.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.
Sholchohoon.—Henshaw, op. cit.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 521, 1910

See also Sholchohoon, c'âl-kâ-hâ-ân

Shanamkarak

Karok

Shanamkarak. A Karok village on the E. bank of the large rapids in Klamath r., a mile or two below the mouth of Salmon r., N. W. Cal. It had 5 houses in 1852, was an important fishing place, and part of the annual salmon ceremony belonging to the village of Amaikiara, on the opposite side of the river, was performed there.

Asha-náhm-ka.—Gibbs, MS. Misc., B. A. E., 1852.
Eh-quá-nek.—Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 151, 1853 (Yurok name). **He-co-necks**.—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 211, 1853. **Ikwaneek**.—Gibbs, MS., B. A. E., 1851. **Ke-ko-neck**.—McKee, op. cit., 164. **Shanamkarak**.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1907.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 526, 1910

See Ahs-sah'-nahn-kar-ruk

Shă-nel' kâ-ah

Ki-yow'-bah^{ch}

Pomoan

Shă-nel' kâ-ah: Name given me by Yo-ki'-ah for small ^{extinct} tribe on ~~Blue Lake~~ (between Potter Valley and Clear Lake). Told me by Stephen Knight, a Yokiah. Not to be confused with the so-called Shă-nel of Hopland Valley, or the one in northern part of Potter Valley. - *cm*

See also Shanel-kaya, Cha-net-kai, Sha-nâ'-ki

Shă-ne'-kal-le chut'-te

Mah-to' po'-mah

Pomoan

Shă-ne'-kal-le chut'-te: Name (meaning 'Roundhouse tree village') given me by Pomoan Me-tum'-mah (of Little Lake Valley) for Sherwood Valley rancheria about 2-1/2 miles east of Sherwood and 1-1/2 mile from Outlet Creek (between Outlet Creek and Underhill ranch). -- *cm*

Shă-nel'

Pomoan

Shă-nel': Po-mo'-kě-chah' (Potter Valley Pomo) name for their rancheria north of Potter Valley village, near present Power House (south of it) on Gus Bush's place.-- *cm*

See also Canel

Shă-nel

Sho-ko-ah

Pomoan

Shă-nel: Name commonly used by Russian River Pomo for Hopland Valley tribe whose proper name is Sho'-ko-ah. The name Shă-nel means roundhouse and is still applied to a place on west side of the valley where a very large roundhouse stood, and has come to be the popular name for the tribe.-- *cm*. Called Shah'-nel by the Wei-shah'-chun'-ni of Rockpile-*cm*

The same name is applied to several other Pomo villages by different Pomo tribes. Thus there are 2 in Potter Valley, in territory of the Po-mo-ke-chah'-*cm*

See Sho'-ko-ah

See also Canel, Sah-nel, Sainals, Sanelis

Shanel

Pomoan

Shanel. A former Pomo settlement in Potter valley, Cal., on the E. bank of Russian r., about a mile N. of Centerville. The name has also been applied to a village near the American town of Hopland. Distinct from Shnalkaya. See *Salan Pomo*.
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Cane'l.—Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 141, 1908 (c=sh). Sah-nel.—Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 112, 1853. Sai-nals.—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 144, 1853. Sai-nels-chas-kaw.—Ibid., 145. Sanel.—Powers quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 451, 1874. See'l.—Barrett, op. cit. Se-nel'.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 168, 1877. Shanelpoma.—J. W. Hudson, inf'n, 1906.

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Shă'-nel chum'-mi

Sho-ko'-ah

Pomoan

Shă'-nel chum'-mi: Name given me by Pomoan Mah'-kah-mo chum'-mi for Hopland Valley tribe, whose proper name is Sho'-ko-ah. -- *can*

See Sho'-ko-ah

See also Shă'-nel, canel, Sah-nel, Sainals, Sanel

Shanel-kaya

Pomoan

Shanel-kaya: Tribe in valley [Potter Valley] north of Clear Lake on East Fork of Russian River.--Gibbs in 1852, Schoolcraft, III, 109, 110, 112, 1853.

canél, or seél: Important village in Potter Valley, on east bank of Russian River ~~at a point~~ about a mile north of ~~the town of~~ Centerville, on ~~the~~ ranch of ~~Mr.~~ George Bush, formerly owned by ~~Mr.~~ William Potter, for whom Potter Valley was named. Seél may have been an entirely different village.--Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 142, 1908

Shanelkayas: Bancroft (after Gibbs), Native Races I, 451, 1874.

Canel: "the center of Potter Valley".--Loeb, Pomo Folkways, 210, 1926.

Not to be confused with Shă-nel of Hopland Valley.--

See also Canel.

Shanjaleyuhúe

? Chumashan

Esnajaleyegue or Shanjaleyuhúe or Esnajalishue.--

Rancheria of San Buenaventura Mission.-- From Extracts from Archivo de la Misión de San Buenaventura, Libros de Misión, made for Bancroft Library, p. 27, 1877.

Shnajaliyehue: Rancheria mentioned

~~Records~~ (in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (18 Indians): Snajaleyegue 4 times; Asnajaleyegue 1; Esnajaliyehue 1; Esnajaleyegue 1; Casnajaleyegue 1; Eshnajaleyehue 1; Shnajaliyehue 4; Eshnajaliyehue 1.-- Casnajalegue 1; Jasnajalayeguet 1.-- Misión San Buenaventura, Libro de Bautismos, 1783-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Casnajalegue, Jasnajalayeguet,
See also Esnajaleyegue, Esnajalishue, Asnajaleyegue,
Snajaleyegue, Casnajaleyegue, Eshnajaleyehue

ShapashhēniModokLutuamian

Shapashhēni: Given by Gatschet as Modok camping place on southeastern shore of Lower Klamath Lake, where a crescent-shaped rock is standing.--A.S. Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Ethn., Vol. 2, Pt. 1, p. xxxii, 1890.

ShapashkeniLutooamian

Shapashkeni (Shapashxe'ni, from shádash, 'sun,' 'moon'; xe'ni, 'place of'). A Modoc settlement on the s. e. side of Little Klamath lake, n. Cal. There are rocks there shaped like crescents, hence the Modoc believed that the moon and the sun once lived there.--Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. I, XXXII, 1890.

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Shasta

Shaste

Shastan

Shastas, Shasta tribe: Reported as living in the Shasta Cave since their outbreak in 1856.--San Francisco 'Daily Town Talk', May 2, 1856 (from Yreka Union).

Shastas: Bands living on Applegate and Grave Creeks, together with Klamaths and Rogue River Indians, reported by Gov. Joseph Lane as attacking settlements in Rogue River Valley, August 1853.--Rept. Secy. War., 1853-54. Senate Ex.Doc.1, 33d Cong., 1st Sess., 37, 1854.

Shasta tribe in Scott Valley: Slaughter by whites ~~before~~ ⁱⁿ middle of July 1852. - Shasta Courier, July 17, 1852; also, San Francisco Placer Times & Transcript, July 20, 1852.

Shasta IndiansShastan

J. McKee (1851), Sen. Ex.Doc.4, Spec. Sess. 1853, p.171, 1853; R. McKee, Ibid, p.211, 227, 335.

Shasta Valley Indians

Name applied to Indians representing 19 villages of Shasta Valley, Calif., in Treaty-council Nov. 4, 1851. --Ibid, p.176.

Shasta Indians [O-kwehn'-noatsoo?]

Shastan

Of the Indians in vicinity of Mount Shasta, Calif., it is said: "The Shasta Indians, now but the remnant of a tribe at one time the most powerful on the Pacific, live at the south base of the mountain; while the Modocs and Pit River Indians live at the east and north-east, with the Klamats still to the north".--Joaquin Miller, Life Amongst the Modocs, p.10, 1873; Romantic Life Amongst the Indians, p.14, 1890.

Shastas.—Ibid, ^{Life Amongst the Modocs,} pp.18, 33, 113, 163, 224, 266, 294, 363, 1873.

SHASTA

Stock name

SHASTA: Given by Bancroft as family name to include 3 tribes: Shasta, Palaik [= Atchomawe], and Watsahewa [Scott River band of Shaste].—Bancroft, Native Races, Vol. 3, p. 565, 1875.

Shasta [2^d card]

Shastan

Gatschet states: ~~that~~ "The Shasta valley band was called Watsahéwa; the names of other bands were T-ka, Iddoa, Hoteday, We-ohow" - Gatschet, Ind. Languages, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 164, 1877.

Shastas. - Tribe in Shasta valley mentioned by Col. S. Wright in 1853. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3^d Sess. p. 28, 1857.

Shasta

Classification of languages into Shasta, Palaik, and Watsahewah. - Bancroft, Native Races, III, 565, 1875.
Vocabulary of 14 words. - Ibid, 640.

[Over

Shasta or Rogue river Indians.

Shastan

"The Shasta or Rogue river Indians claim the southwestern part of Oregon, south of the Umpquase." - Anson Dart in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affs. for 1851, Senate Ex. Doc. 1, 32^d Congress, 1st Sess. 477, 1851.

"There is no connection or intercourse between the coast tribes and the Indians occupying the valley of Rogue River, east of the Coast Range of mountains. Their language is different, as is the case with the different bands along the coast." - Ibid, p. 484.

Shastas of Rogue River Valley. - Joseph Lane, House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Congress, 3^d Sess. p. 81, 1857.

Tuthill states that the Shasta tribe live at the foot of Mt. Shasta. - Tuthill, Hist. Calif. 303, 1866.

[Over

Shastas. "Powers calls them the Shastika and thinks that the origin of the word Shasta, but we have already shown that Shasta is a corruption of the Russian word Tchastl, so that Mr. Powers is evidently mistaken." Nonsense Harry L. Wells, History of Siskiyou Co., 121, Oakland, 1881.

Shasta: Population in 1910, 353 (255 in California, 96 in Oregon, and 2 in other states).--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 18, published June 26, 1913.

"The Shasta tribe occupied Shasta and Scott valleys as well as Klamath river adjacent to them. They were closely related to the Rogue River tribe, and until a few years before the settlement of this region were a portion of the same tribe, but had become separated into factions by the death of the head chief. The tribe was broken up into distinct bands, each having its chief"--Harry L. Wells, History of Siskiyou Co., 121, Oakland, 1881.

VERSO

Shasta [^{also} See Shaste]

Shasta

Tribe in northern California in Scott and Shasta Valleys and on Klamath River from Clear Creek up nearly to Lower Klamath Lake.

In 1851 comprised 6 subtribes living in 50 villages. The subtribes were:

<u>O-de-i-lah</u>	on Klamath River	24 villages or 'grounds'	
<u>I-kar-ruk</u>	}	<u>I-ka-nuck</u> (p. 171)	
<u>Ko-se-tah</u>		in Shasta Valley 19	"
<u>I-da-ka-ri'-oo-ke</u>		<u>I-do-ka-rai-uke</u> (p. 171)	
<u>Wat-sa-he'-wah</u>	}	in Scott Valley	7
<u>E-eh</u>			

(For various spellings see the subtribal names.)

Muckee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, 171, 221, 1853

Gibbs, Schoolcraft's Archives, III, 171, 422, 1860.

Taylor, Calif. Farmer ^(March 2, 1860; 2nd) June 8, 1860; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 327, 1874. ⁴⁵⁷

[Over]

Shasta-Achomawi

Stock name proposed by Roland B. Dixon in 1905. -
Am. Anthropologist, vol. 7, 213, April-June 1905.

Kraemer, - In Yakuts Language, 317, 1907.

Various spellings: Shastas, Shaste, Shastie, Shasteecas,
Shastikas

Shasta band of Rogue River (Oregon) Indians mentioned by
A. A. Skinner. - House Doc. 1, 32^d Congress, 2^d Sess., Pt. 1,
452, 454, 1852. In same Doc. spell Shasties (Ibid
455).

"The Shasta, or Upper Rogue River Indians" - R. B. Mitcalfe in Rept. Comm.
Ind. Affs. for 1857, House Doc. 2, 35th Cong. 1st Sess., 645, 1857.

In early May 1857 most of the Rogue River and all of the Shasta Indians ^(in Oregon) were removed to
Siletz reservation. - Ibid, p. 649. For butchery of Shasta men see Ibid, 649-650.

Shastas of N. Calif. - Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1864, 108-109, 1865.

Shastacosta[s]

Athapaskan

Tribe mentioned as represented by 110 persons at
Siletz Agency, ^(in 1857, and 214) Oregon, in 1862. — Reft. Comm. Indian
affairs (for 1862), 361, 1863.

House Doc. 2, 35th Cong. 1st Sess.,
p. 645, 1857;

Written Chasta Costa in Reft. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1864, 503,
505, 1865.

Originally on or near Rogue River, SW Oregon.

Shastan Family

Shastan Family (adapted from *Shasta*, q. v., the name of one of its divisions). A linguistic stock comprising two principal groups, the Sastean and the Palaihnihan of Powell, which until recently (Dixon in *Am. Anthr.*, vii, 213, 1905, and in *Internat. Cong. Amér.*, 1906, Quebec, 1907) were regarded as distinct families. The area occupied by the Shasta division was the Klamath valley in N. California and S. Oregon, extending, in the northern part, up the valleys of Jenny and Cottonwood crs. and over the entire valley of Stewart r. to its mouth; from here they controlled the area along Rogue r., above the mouth of the Stewart, to Little Butte cr., as well as the basin of the latter stream, which heads near the base of Mt Pit. Another tribe, the Konomihu, determined by Dixon to be related to the Shasta group, occupied the region about the Forks of Salmon in California, extending for 7 m. up the S. fork and 5 m. up the N. fork, while above them, on the upper courses of the two forks and extending over the divide into the head of New r., resided the related New River tribe. Still another Shasta tribe, known as Okwanuchu, formerly occupied the head of Sacramento r. down as far as Salt cr. and the upper part of the McCloud as far down as Squaw

cr., together with the valley of the latter stream.

The other division of the family, hitherto known as the Palaihnihan or Pit River Indians, consisting of the Achomawi, Astakiwi, Atsugewi, Atuami, Chumawi, Hantiwi, Humawhi, Ilmawi, and Pakamali, occupied chiefly the area drained by Pit r. in extreme N. California. For further information see under the tribal names.

> **Saste**.—Hale in *U. S. Expl. Exped.*, vi, 218, 1846. Gallatin in *Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc.*, ii, pt. 1, c, 77, 1848. Berghaus (1851), *Physik. Atlas*, map 17, 1852. Buschmann, *Spuren d. aztek. Sprache*, 572, 1859. > **Palaihnih**.—Hale in *U. S. Expl. Exped.*, vi, 218, 569, 1846 (used in family sense). > **Palai**.—Hale in *U. S. Expl. Exped.*, vi, 199, 218, 569, 1846 (southeast of Lutuami in Oregon). Gallatin in *Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc.*, ii, pt. 1, 18, 77, 1848. Latham, *Nat. Hist. Man*, 325, 1850 (southeast of Lutuami). Berghaus (1851), *Physik. Atlas*, map 17, 1852. Latham in *Proc. Philol. Soc. Lond.*, vi, 82, 1854 (cites Hale's vocab.). Latham in *Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond.*, 74, 1856 (has Shoshoni affinities). Latham, *Opuscula*, 310, 341, 1860. Latham, *El. Comp. Philol.*, 407, 1862. > **Shasty**.—Hale in *U. S. Expl. Exped.*, vi, 218, 1846 (=Saste). Buschmann, *Spuren d. aztek. Sprache*, 572, 1859 (=Saste). > **Shasties**.—Hale in *U. S. Expl. Exped.*, vi, 199, 569, 1846 (=Saste). Berghaus (1851), *Physik. Atlas*, map 17, 1852. > **Palainih**.—Gallatin in *Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc.*, ii, pt. 1, c, 1848 (after Hale). Berghaus (1851), *Physik. Atlas*, map 17, 1852. > **Shasti**.—Latham, *Nat. Hist. Man*, 325, 1850 (southwest of Lutuami). Latham in *Proc. Philol. Soc. Lond.*, vi, 82, 1854. Latham,

Shastan

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(over)

ibid., 74, 1856. Latham, *Opuscula*, 310, 341, 1860 (allied to both Shoshonean and Shahaptian families). Latham, *El. Comp. Philol.*, 407, 1862. > **Shasté**.—Gibbs in Schoolcraft, *Ind. Tribes*, III, 422, 1853 (mentions Watsa-he'-wa, a Scott r. band). > **Sasti**.—Gallatin in Schoolcraft, *Ind. Tribes*, III, 402, 1853 (=Shasties). > **Pulairih**.—*Ibid.* (obvious typographical error; quotes Hale's Palaiks). > **Pit River**.—Powers in *Overland Monthly*, 412, May 1874 (three principal tribes: Achomáwes, Hamefcuttelies, Astakaywas or Astakywich). Gatschet in *Mag. Am. Hist.*, 164, 1877 (gives habitat; quotes Hale for tribes). Gatschet in *Beach, Ind. Misc.*, 439, 1877. > **A-cho-mâ'-wi**.—Powell in *Cont. N. A. Ethnol.*, III, 601, 1877 (vocab. of A-cho-mâ'-wi and Lutuami). Powers, *ibid.*, 267 (general account of tribes; A-cho-mâ'-wi, Hu-mâ'-whi, Es-ta-ke'-wach, Han-te'-wa, Chu-mâ'-wa, A-tu-a'-mih, Il-mâ'-wi). > **Shasta**.—Powell in *Cont. N. A. Ethnol.*, III, 607, 1877. Gatschet in *Mag., Am. Hist.*, 164, 1877. Gatschet in *Beach, Ind. Misc.*, 438, 1877. > **Shas-ti'-ka**.—Powers in *Cont. N. A. Ethnol.*, III, 243, 1877. < **Klamath**.—Keane in *Stanford, Compend., Cent. and So. Am.*, app., 460, 475, 1878 (includes Palaiks and Shastas). > **Shasta**.—Bancroft, *Nat. Races*, III, 565, 1882 (contains Palaik, Watsahewah, Shasta). > **Palaihnihan**.—Powell in *7th Rep. B. A. E.*, 97, 1891. > **Sastean**.—*Ibid.*, 105. = **Shasta-Achomawi**.—Dixon in *Am Anthr.* VII 213, 1905.

Shastan

Shastan

Stock name used by Roland Dixon in 1907 to replace his previous Shasta-Achomawi.
- Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. XVII, 385, July 1907.

Shastan: Julian Steward. Ind. Tribes Sequoia Nat. Park Region. Nat. Park Service, 1935. p. 3.

See also Sastean,

Shastas

Shastan

On Oregon-California boundary, Eastman's map of Oregon, 1852.--Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, map facing p.200, 1853.

"Shasta or Rogue river", in population table, Ibid 632.

(Other spellings in Schoolcraft III are Shaste, Shasté, Shasties, Shastl, Sasti. See cards.)

Shastas: Tribe formerly inhabiting country about Shasta Peak, on Shasta River, and site of present city of Yreka. In 1857 remnant of tribe lived mostly in Siskiyou Mountains and vicinity.-- A. N. Armstrong, Oregon, p. 115, 1857.

[OVER]

See also Shasta, Shaste, Shasté, Shasties, Shastl, Sasti

Shastas: Mentioned in San Francisco Chronicle (from Yreka Herald), May 20, 1854.

Shasta tribe: Mentioned as in conflict with "Humbug tribe" at rancheria of Shasta tribe near mouth of Greenhorn.--San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, June 1, 1867 (from Yreka Journal, May 16).

[OVER]

Shastas

Shastan

Tribe ~~to the~~ southwest of ~~the~~ Klamath lakes and near the Shasta Mountains. — Bancroft, Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, pp. 327, 446, 1874.

• Same spelling Ibid, pp. 342, 344, ~~354, 354, 364, 442~~ throughout chapter, and on map opp. p. 322.

Shastas. — ^{On} map by Eastman, 1852, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, facing p. 96, 1853 (NE Calif.).

Shastas. — "The true name of their tribe they have forgotten or will not tell, having been called Shastas for half a century; but the name of their beautiful patron mountain still remains to us, Ieka, the white." — Memorial and Biog'l Hist. ^{over}

~~lover~~

See also Shasty, Shaste, Sasté, Weohow, Chastays, Tcheste, Tchasta, Chasta, Tchastal

[over]

Shastas

Shastas: Spoken of by Salvador Vallejo as allies of the Yolotoys, whose chief Zampay he captured in 1837. — Salvador Vallejo, Narrative of Ancient Days in Calif., 90, MS Bancroft Library, 1874.

[Doubtless error — intentional or otherwise. Not telling what tribe was meant, but probably one of the Winter tribes of Sacramento Valley. — CSM]

of North'n Calif., Lewis Pub'g Co., 241, 1891. On p.226 we are told that the name, Tcheste, originated with the Russians; became Tchasta, Chasta, and Shasta, and was applied to the valley and river "and to the tribe of Indians in that vicinity."

(Note.--Page 241 of same says Russians at Bodega called the mountain Tchastal.)

Shastas: History of Humboldt Co. 152, 1882.

Shastas: Humboldt Times, Dec. 1, 1855.

ShastasShastan

Shastas: In Shasta and Scott valleys.-- Judge J.B. Roseborough, letter to Albert Goldschmidt on Indians of Northern Calif., Salt Lake City, June 28, 1872. MS, Hayes' Scrapbooks, Indians of California, Bancroft Library.

Shastas

Shastas: Given by Mrs. Victor as Indians who attacked Jedediah Smith's party on Umpqua River (1828).-- Mrs. F.F. Victor, River of the West, 34, 1870.

Obviously not Shastan ~~but~~ usually given as 'Umpquas'.

Shaste

Shastan

Shaste: Name for tribe on Brooks' map between his "Shaste" and "Klamet" rivers. Unquestionably applies to Shaste tribe, although course of rivers erroneous.-- J. Tyrwhitt Brooks, Four Months among the Gold Finders in Alta California, 1849. [Map in London & Paris editions only.]

Shaste: Name crossing the Calif.-Oregon boundary on Colton's "Map to illustrate Capt. Bonneville's Adventures among the Rocky Mts." N.Y. 1852.

Shaste' see Shasta

Shasta

Tribe occupying the upper Klamath River from Clear Creek up to near Klamath Lake, and also Shasta and Scott Valleys, Calif. -- Gillette in Schoolcraft ~~III~~, III, 171, 422, 1853. G.F. Emmons in Schoolcraft, III, 201, 202, 1853 (Shaste and Shasté.)

In 1907 I visited the Shaste rancheria in Klamath Co. about 7 miles below Beswick on Klamath Hot Springs. They pronounce their tribal name Shas'-te. The name they gave me for the band in Scott Valley is Kah-mah'-wah.

The name Shaste occurs on Miller's Map of the Oregon Territory 1841, placed across the river bearing the same name ^(in SW Oregon), but his position of this river would make it Rogue River. His geog. of these rivers & the Klamath was badly mixed.

[over

Shastes Indianer. - Hartmann's 'Spezial Karte von
Californien, Weimar, 1849 (W. of Mt. Shasta).

Shaste:

^ The Klamath tribe (Yah-nah'-k-ne) also call the Shastas Shaste'-can

Shaste: Name on Sage's "Map of Oregon, California, New Mexico, N.W. Texas,
and the proposed Territory of Ne-bras-ka", by Rufus B. Sage. 1846.

Shas-te'-che

Modesse name for Yreka Shaste. Given me by Modesse at Big Bend Pit River in 1907.

Shasta

Dixon with Sastidji, see see.

See Shasta

Sastidji, Shaste

Shasteecas

See Shas'ta

Spelling used by Bancroft, Native Races, I, ³²⁷ 1874.

Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, X, 535, June 1873; also

Powers speaks of the Shasteecas about Yreka (Ibid 535).

"Shasteeca--Yreka"-- Heading of MS Vocabulary by Stephen Powers in his own handwriting bound in Benj. Hayes' Scrap-Book of Indians of Calif., Bancroft Library.

See Shasta,

See also Shasti, Taschastas,

Shasti See Shaste

Shastan

Latham (after Hally¹⁸⁴⁶), Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 82, ⁸⁴1854;
Lind Opuscula, 310, 1860; quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 640 (ft. note), 1875.
Gatschet writes it "Shasti (or Sásti)" in Ms. Sasti-English Dict.
in Bur. Eth. - Pilling, Prof. Shast Bibliog. Lang. N. Am. Indians,
291, 1885.

Shásti. - Gatschet, Am. Nat. vol. 13, no. 8, 484, Aug. 1879.

Shastis. - On Hartmann's map 'Californien', Weimar,
1849 (north of Mt. Shasta).

Shasti: J.W. Powell. Notice of J. Curtin's researches in collecting
myths. -- 6th Ann. Rept. Bur. Eth. for 1884-85; xxxviii, 1888.
Notice of Dorsey's researches, *Ibid.*, p. XXXVI.

Shasti: Vocabulary of 8 words. -- Latham, Opuscula, 346, 1860.

[OVER]

SHASTI

Stock name

SHASTI: Given by Gatschet as linguistic family with which
the Achomawe of Pit River are associated. -- A. S. Gatschet,
Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Eth., Vol. 2, Pt. 1,
p. xlvi, 1890.
On a later page Gatschet uses the term 'Shasti-Pit
River family'. -- *Ibid.*, p. lvii.

Shásti or Sásti: Given by Gatschet as Klamath (of Southwestern Oregon) name for Shaste Indian of California.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Eth. Vol. 2, Pt. 2, p. 290, 1890.

Written Shasti, Ibid, xxxiii, xxxv, lix.
Gatschet uses Shasti as name of linguistic family with which the Achomawe of Pit River are associated.-- Ibid, Vol. 2, Pt. 1, p. xlvi. On a later page he uses the term 'Shasti-Pit River family' --Ibid, p. lvii.

[OVER]

Shasti

SHASTAN

Shasti,-- "Locality,--South-west of the Lutuami."-- Latham.
Nat. Hist. Man, p.325, 1850.

See also Shastis, Shasté

SHASTIAN Family

Shastan

Mooney, Linguistic Families of Indian Tribes North of Mexico, p.1,
1885. -- Mason, Smithsonian Rept. for 1886, Pt.1, 206, 1889.

= Sasteau Family of Powell, Linguistic Families 105, 1891.

Shastie[s] (see Shas'-ta)

Shastan

Powell (after Trans. Am. Eth. Soc II, 98) in Powers, Tribes of Calif. 607, 608-613, 1877. ^{Vocab}

Written Shasties in rept. of A. A. Skinner, House Doc. 1, 32^d Cong. 2^d Sess., Pt. 1, 456, 1852. - also, Gallatin in Schoolcraft, III, 402, 1853.

Shasties.--Spelling used, with Saste, by Ludewig, Aborig-
inal Languages, 168, 1858.

Saste & Shasties. Hale in his table entitled Synopsis of Oregon Indians (1846) gives Saste as the correct name for the language, + Shasties as the "vulgar name". (quoted by Gallatin, 1848).

Shas-ti'-ka (See Shas'-ta)

Shastan

Tribe on Klamath River from Bogus Creek down to Scott River; on Shasta, Little Shasta, Yreka Creek, and in Scott Valley; also on Upper Salmon and a part of Rogue River in Oregon.-- Powers, Tribes of Calif., 243, 1877. (Vocab. obtained at Yreka, 608-613.)

Shastika. "Powers calls them the Shastika and thinks that the origin of the word Shasta, but we have already shown that Shasta is a corruption of the Russian word Tchastl, so that Mr. Powers is evidently mistaken."-- Harry L. Wells, History of Siskiyou Co. 121, Oakland, 1881.

• Shastika.--A. S. Gatschet (after Powers), Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer. Eth., Vol. 2, Pt. 1, p. xxxviii, 1890.
↑ footnote.

SHASTI-PIT RIVER

Stock name

SHASTI-PIT RIVER FAMILY:--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians,
Contr. N. Amer. Ethn., Vol.2, Pt. 1, p.lvii, 1890.
(Mention only)

Gatschet on a preceding page uses Shasti to include
the Achomawe of Pit River.

Shastis

Shastan

'Tribe' name only.—Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt.
Deserts of N.Amer., Vol. I, p. 443, 1860.

(88)

See Shaste', Shasti, Shasta &c

Shasto

Shastan

Wilh. Herzog: Verwandtschaft des Yumasprachstammes, Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, X, 458, 1878. Herzog, who compares about a dozen words of Shasta with corresponding words of Aleut & Eskimo, writes the tribal name in the following ways (possibly following authors from whose vocabularies the words were taken): shaste, saste, Shaste, Shasta, Shasto, shastika.

See Shasta.

Shasty see Shaste & Shasta

Shastan

Pickering, Races of Man, London, 2^d ed. 110, 1851. ~~Boston~~
(1846) quoted by [Ibid, 1st ed. ^{Boston} pp. 110, 111, 1848.]

Shastys. — Hale, ~~in~~ Bancroft, Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p. 333, 1874.

"The name is spelled variously as Shasty, Shaste, Sasté,^{etc.} —
Ibid, p. 447.

Shasty: Hastings (Lansford W.), Emigrant Guide to Oregon & California p. 60, 1845; Ibid, ed. of 1848 entitled 'A New Hist. of Oregon & Calif.' same page.

Shasty Indians: "Shasty Indians near the southern border of Oregon." — T. J. Farnham, Travels in the Great Western Prairies, Anahuac & Rocky Mountains & the Oregon Territory 93,¹¹² 1843.

Shastys

Shastan

Shastys: Charles Wilkes, estimating the population of Oregon Territory says there were 500 Shastys. -- Charles Wilkes, Report to Secretary of Navy on the Territory of Oregon, June 1842, published in Oregon Hist. Soc. Quart., Vol. 12, No. 3, p. 291, Sept. 1911.

Shastys: T.J.Farnum (after Wilkes), Travels in the Great Western Prairies, p.112, 1843..

Shāt

Shoshonean

· Shāt (Sāt or Sa-ad): Given by Gatschet as Klamath (of Southwestern Oregon) name for Snake Indian. Used also for Piute and Bannock.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N.Amer. Eth., Vol.2, Pt. 2, p.291, 1890.

• Shautushma

Shautushma. -- "Where the Yapicha Indians had their encampment during the acorn-gathering season on Palomar." -- Sparkman: Culture of Luiseno Indians. Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn. Vol. 8, 192, Aug. 7, 1908.

Shawa

Chumashan

Shawa. -- Former rancheria on Santa Cruz Island in S part and W of rancheria of Liyan. Spanish spelling given by educated halfbreed to H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (Henshaw's spelling Ca-wá). -- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Ca-wá, Xugua, Xuqua

Shawahtau

Yaw-dan-che

Yokut

Shawahtau: One of principal winter quarters of Yaudanchi, above Springville.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 479, 1925.

See also Yaudanchi

Shawakhtau

Yokut

Shawakhtau. The name, in the Yaudanchi dialect of Yokuts, of a place on Tule r., Cal., above Springville, where the Yaudanchi frequently wintered.

Sa-wakh'-tu.--Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 370, 1877 (given as a tribal name). Shawakhtau.--A. L.

Kroeber, inf'n, 1906. **Handbook Am. Indians**

Pt. 2, p. 530, 1910

Shah-woo-rum

Karok

Shah-woo-rum . --Village of 2 houses on SE side Klamath River above Red Cap Creek. --Gibbs MS map, 1852.

See Sah^{ch}-woó-rum

She-ā'-ko

Pomoan

She-ā'-ko: Yo-ki'-ah name for ^{small tribe (a branch of Yokiah tribe) in} (Largo and Lema valleys. ~~tribe.~~ ^{com}
called She'-oo-ko' ke-ah by the ^{Yokiah} Valley Ro-mah. - ^{com}

See also Ciego, Si-ā'-ko, Se-ā'-ko, Shiegho

Sheav-wits]

Piute

Pai-Ute tribe inhabiting plateau of same name in northern Arizona
& numbering about 180. - J. W. Powell in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1873,
42, 1874. (Spelled Shi'-wits, Ibid. p. 50).

Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1874, 133, 1874 (Some on Moapa Reservation, Nevada).
Ibid., Rept. for 1876, 240, 1876

See also Shivwits, Shiwits.

She-awl' k̄ā-ah

Pomoan

She-awl' k̄ā-ah: Yo-ki'-ah name for Redwood Valley tribe.

Name means "forest people". Branch or band of Calpulla Mah-

Soo'-tah k̄ā-ah. Not to be confused with 'Yukon' 'Redwoods'. - Com

Powers, Oakland Monthly V, 504, Dec. 1872.

Shebalne Pomo[s] (see Ku-la'-ki Po-mo)

Pomo
(after Powers)

Pomo band in Sherwood Valley, Mendocino Co., Calif. - Bancroft, ⁴⁴⁸
Native Races, I, 362, 1874. Gatschet, Ind. Languages, mag. Am. Hist. 1, 162, 1877

She-bal-ne Poma[s]. - Tribe represented on or near Mendocino Reservation in 1864. - Austin Wiley in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1864, 119, 1865.

Shebalne Pomos. - "Keane, App. Stanford's Compl (Cent. and So. Am.), 476, 1878" (quoted by Powell. Linguistic Families, p. 87, 1891).

She-bal-ne pomo. - Tribe in Sherwood Valley. - L. L. Palmer, Hist. Mendocino County, Calif. 167, 1880; Palmer (after Powers) Hist. Napa & Lake Counties, Slocum, Bowen & Co. p. 28 of Lake Co. 1881.

See Sha-bal-dan-no po-mah

Shi-bal-ni Po-mo,

See also Shewallapanees, Chebal-na-Poma, Chiabel-na-poma.
mah-to'poma

She-ba-retches

Shoshonean

Wild tribe ranging in SE Utah, 1868, speaking Utah language. Numbered 1500. - F. H. Head, in Rept. Comr. Ind. Affrs. ¹⁸⁶⁸, 149, 1868.

See also Sheberetches, She-be-rechers, She-be-Ucher

Sheberetches

Shoshonean

"The Sheberetches inhabit the country south of the Yam Pah-Utes. . . They number 300."--Tourtellotte in Rept. Comr. Ind. Affrs. for 1870, p.142, 1870; quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 470, 1874 (written Yam Pah Utes).

Same spelling and location on map in ^{Bancroft} Ibid, opp. p.322.

She-be-rechers--Migratory tribe in E and S Utah.--Rept. Comr. Ind. Affrs., 56, 1872.

She-be-riches --- Seuv-a-rits usually known as She-be-riches-- Notice of Survey under Powell, Rept. Smithsonian Inst. for 1874, 41, 1875.

See also She-be-rechers, She-ba-retches, She-be-Ucher

She-be-Ucher

Shoshonean

Migratory tribe in S and E Utah, 1869.--Tourtellotte, in Rept. Comr. Ind. Affrs., ¹⁸⁶⁹231, 1870.

See also Sheberetches, She-be-rechers, She-ba-retches

Shebit[s] see Shivwits

Piute

Tribe in SW Utah. - Reft. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1892, 129, 1892.
Ibid for 1900, 519, 1900. - Ibid for 1902, 140, 1903. -

See also Shivwits, Shiwits,

Shegoashkwu

Karok

Shēgoashkwu. The Yurok name of a
Karok village below Orleans Bar, Klamath r., N. W. Cal.

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Shehamniu: Chauchila place name "apparently at eastern edge of plains, some miles below Buchanan" on Chowchilla River. --Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 484, map 5. opp. 526, 1925.

She-kö'-ki chut'-teMah-to' po'-mahPomoan

She-kö'-ki chut'-te: Name (meaning 'Willow flat village') given me by Pomoan Me-tum-mah (of Little Lake Valley) for Sherwood Valley rancheria about 6 miles south of Sherwood on county road, near Rose station. Two big rancherias and roundhouse there. -- *can*

Barrett gives 3 1/2 miles se

See also Cakókai

She-kom

Pomo

Clear Lake (Lake Co., Calif.) tribe mentioned by Gibbs in 1852. - Schoolcraft, III, 109, 1853. (Ancient side Clear Lake.)

Spelled She-gum-ba in Palmer's History of Napa & Lake Cos., Calif. 35, 37, 1881.

Written Ci-gom by Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Comd., 190, 1908.

Shekom. -- Bancroft, Native Races, I, 451, 1874;
(collective name of this & other tribes was Napovatin.)

See also Che-com, She-gum-ba, She-gom, cigom, Shigom

She'-kum

Pomoan

She'-kum: Yo-ki'-ah name for tribe on northeast side of Clear Lake in Bartlett Landing region. -- dam.

See also cigom, Che-com, She-gum-be, Shekom, Shigom

She-kum'-bah^{ch}

Pomoan

• She-kum'-bah^{ch}: Tribe of Clear Lake Pomo on east side of Clear Lake from southern part of Upper Lake to Floyd Hill. Commonly called She'-kum, from village of same name at Morrison Landing on east side of Clear Lake. com
Their own name; used also by the Yokish.

See also cigom, She'gom,

• She-o'-kah-lan' chut'-te

Me-tum'-mah

Pomoan

(meaning 'side-hill village')

• She-o'-kah-lan' chut'-te: Name given me by Pomoan Me-tum'-mah (of Little Lake Valley) for their rancheria about a mile west of Willets. Big roundhouse there. com

· She'-oo-kó-kě-ah

Pomoan

· She'-oo-kó-kě-ah: Name used by Po-mó-kě-chah' (Potter Valley Pomo) for Pomo ~~of~~ Largo Valley - can
called She-ā'-ko by the Yo-kí'-ah - can

See also Si'-ā-ko, Se-ā'-ko, Shiegno, ciégo, She-ā'-ko

· Sherry-dikas

Shoshonean

· Sherry-dikas: "Buffalo Snakes, the Sherry-dikas".--

Alexander Ross, 'Fur Hunters', Vol. 2, p. 63, 1855. Apparently
between Blackfoot River and Bear Lake, southwestern Idaho.

• She-show-che

Athapaskan

- She-show-che (or Shish-shó-che ké-ah): Oo-ko-ton-tel-ka name for tribe (or subtribe) in Usal region. Told me by member of tribe from Rockport. -- ~~Same~~ informant calls Athapaskan tribe from Usal north Oo-kon-nek'-kah- can

Shevete

Piute

Shoshonean

- Shevete: Mentioned by David Chidester as tribe inhabiting Utah side of Colorado River in 1866 and 1867. -- Peter Gottfredson: History of Indian Depredations in Utah: ~~pp.~~ pp. 179, 180, 256. 1919,

See Shivwits

Shew'-ă-kam'

Oo-kot-on'-tel-ka

Miyakman

Shew'-ă-kam' (or Shoo'-kam): Their own name for Oo-kot-on'-tel-ka band or village at Rockport. Told me by member of tribe.--- Chm.

Shewallapanees

Pomoan

Tribe in or near Sherwood Valley, Mendocino Co. and at war with the Kameloponee. - Hutchings Calif. Mag. III, 152, October 1858.

See Sha-bal-dan-no pó-mah

See also Shebalne Pomo, Shibalno Pomo, Shibalni Pomo, Chebal-na-Poma.

Shewits

So Piute

Shoshonean

Shewits.--Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, Memorial to John Wesley Powell, Am. Anthropologist, Vol. 20, p. 432, 1918.

See Shi'r-wits

See also Shirwits, Shearwits &c.

Sh,hal waj

Chumashan

Sh,hal waj.-- Former rancheria near Santa Barbara at place called La Matanza (The Slaughter). Spanish spelling given by educated halfbreed to H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (Henshaw's spelling Cal-a-wa) -- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

Located by Mission records at El Montecito

See also Cal-a-wa-, Shalawa

Shi-bal-ni Po-mo (see Ku-la' kai Po- mo)

Po-mo

Pouiers, Tribes of Calif., 155, 1877.

See Shā-bal-dan-no

See also Shebalne Pomo, Chebal-na Poma, Shewallapanees

Shiberetch

Piute

Shoshonean

Shiberetch: Mentioned as tribe on Twelve Mile Creek, Sanpete County, Utah, engaged in a raid on June 16, 1872, and in August 1872 as still on the warpath.--Peter Gottfredson: History of Indian Depredations in Utah, pp. 294, 302: 1919.

See Shivwits

Shiegho

Central

Pomoan

Shiegho. A Pomo tribe or village near Hopland, Mendocino co., Cal.; associated with the Shokhowa. 546

Seacos.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 449, 1882. **Shiegho.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1904. **Si-a-ko.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 172, 1877.

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See She-ā'ko

Shiguitipac

Chumashan

Shiguitipac? Rancheria mentioned 12 times in Register of Santa Ynez Mission, MS, 1803-1810 (Book 17, Archives of Parochial Church of Santa Barbara).

Shikaviyam or Sikaunam or Kosho (Koso) Shoshone
Tribal names obtained by Kroeber from Kern Valley
("Tübatulabal") woman for tribe supposed to live in
Coso Mts., Inyo Co., Calif. - Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Publ.:
Am. Arch. & Eth., vol. 4, 68-69 + vocab⁷¹⁻⁸⁹, 1907. (Ibid 118.)

The Coso Indians are Panamint Shoshones, my vocabulary
of whom does not agree, except in fact, with that given by
Kroeber. It must be borne in mind however that
Kroeber's informant belonged to a very different tribe and
was giving him several languages from distant memories.
Kroeber adds to above names Sikaium, Shikaich, and Koso (Ibid 118).

Possibly the Koso band is dialectically different from true Panamint. - can
See also Kroeber's 'Notes on Shoshonian Dialects of So. Calif.', 264, Sept. 1909,
and Am. Anthropologist, vol. XI [eleven], no. 2, p. ²⁶⁸269, Sept. 1909.

Shikidapau

Yokut

Shikidapau: Paluyami site in Poso Flat. Name from
shikid, "arrow". - Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 479, map
opp. 526, 1925.

Shimawiva = Chimewave

Piute

Pilling, J. C. - Prof. Shute's Bibliog. Languages N. Am. Indians, 604, 1885. (Refers to Powell's "Vocab. of the Tantawits (Shimawiva) language.")

See also Chimihuevi &c

Shinal

Ki-yow'-bah^{ch}

Pomoan

Shinal: "Haiyau or Kaiyau or Shinal are other names of the valley region in which Mayi was situated." Mayi was a village ~~on Clear Lake drainage~~ not far from town of Upper Lake" -- Kroeber, Hdbk Inds. Calif., 231, Gen. Index, 990, 1925.

"on Scott Creek near Lake Lake"

Shi-nu-mo

Shoshonean

Shi-nu-mo.-- Shoshonean tribe" in six (of the seven) Pueblos in Tusayan, or Moqui, Northern Arizona.-- Maj. J.W. Powell, letter to Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, Amer. Nat. Vol. XI, No. 3, March 1877.

Geog. Name

Shirishta.--

Shirishta.-- Native name ^{of site of} ~~for land where~~ post office and custom house ~~of~~ Monterey ~~was in~~ 1860.-- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, No. 9, April 20, 1860

Shirrydikas

Shoshonean

(1855)

"The Shirrydikas, or dog-eaters," given by Ross, as one of the³ divisions of the Snake nation. --Bancroft, Native Races, I, 461, 1874.

"The Shirrydikas are the real Shoshones, and live in the plains hunting the buffalo." --Ibid, 461.

Located near the south-western border of Wyoming on map in Ibid, opp. p.322.

See also Shoshones, ~~Saidyaka~~, ~~Say de carah~~, ~~Sidocan Pi Utoa~~,

Shishalap

Chumashan

Shishalap (*Shi-shâ'-lâp*). Two Chumashan villages: one formerly between Pt Conception and Santa Barbara, Cal., in the locality now called El Cajo Viejo; the other near San Buenaventura, Ventura co., at a place later called Frente de la Calle de Fezueroa.

Chichilop.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 24, 1863.
Ci-câ'-lâp.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (*c=sh*).

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El Cajo Sisolopo?
Sisolop?

See also Chichilop, Ci-câ'-lâp, Sisolopo, Shisholop, Puebla de Canoas, Asumpta, Asuncion

Shishlamau

Chumashan

Shishlamau (*Cic-lá-má'-u*, pron. *Shish-lá-má'-u*). A Chumashan village formerly existing near Hueneme, Ventura co., Cal.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

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See also *Cic-lâ-mâ'-u*, *Shish-lâ-mâ'-u*

Shishlomow

Chumashan

Shishlomow: Former rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel between Hueneme and Mugu Point. Spanish spelling given by educated halfbreed to H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (Henshaw's spelling *Cic-lâ-mâ'-u*). -- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also *Cic-lâ-mâ'-u*, *Shishlamau*

Shisholop (near Pt. Concepcion)

Chumashan

Shisholop.-- Name of former rancheria near Pt. Concepcion at El Cojo Viejo. (Rancheria at El Cojo Nuevo was called U-pöp' and was between rancherias at El Cojo Viejo and Pt. Concepcion.) Shisholop was Spanish spelling given Henshaw by educated halfbreed. (Henshaw's spelling Ci-câ-lâp). MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

[Note: Not to be confused with rancheria of same name at Ventura. The two are sometimes distinguished in early Spanish records as "Shisholop in Buenaventura" and "El Cojo Shisholop", El Cojo being the name given to the Pt. Concepcion rancheria by Portola Expd., 1769, "because its chief was lame."]

See also Ci-ca-lap, Sisolop, El Cojo Sisolopo, El Cojo, Santa Teresa

Shisholop (at Ventura)

Chumashan

Shisholop.-- Name of former rancheria on site opposite Fezueroa Street in Ventura, Ventura Co., Calif. Spanish spelling given by educated halfbreed to H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (Henshaw's spelling Ci-câ-lâp). MS San Buenaventura or Mis-ka-na-kan Vocabulary (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology. (Henshaw says elsewhere in same vocabulary that Ci-câ-lâp was just above wharf and was central village of Ventura rancheria.)

Shisholop.-- Indian name meaning 'the mud' for rancheria on site of present Ventura. It was called 'Pueblo de las Canoas' by the early Spaniards. Surrounding tribes called Ventura the 'mud place' and the Venturenos the 'mud people'.-- John P. Harrington, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. Vol. 66, No. 17, p. 118, May 1917.

[Note: The rancheria Sisilopo or Shi-sho-lop was named ^{over}]

See also Ci-câ-lâp, Sisolopo, Shishalap, Chichilop, Asumpta
Chitholop, Solop, Soolop, Sn Buenaventura

La Asumpta or La Asuncion de Nuestra Señora by Portola Expd. in 1769, who supposed it to be Cabrillo's Pueblo de las Canoas. They were probably mistaken, for Cabrillo says that the Indian name for Pueblo de las Canoas was Xucu [pronounced Shu-ku], and Shu-ku was a well-known rancheria at El Rincon some 12 miles up the coast. Goycoechea speaks of "Sisolop in Buenaventura" in 1796, and the San Buenaventura Mission Book of Baptisms as early as 1790 gives "Sisolop or Asumpta" and "Sisolop or San Buenaventura", while it locates the rancheria of "Sucu", "Chucu" at the Rincon.]

[Note; Not to be confused with rancheria of same name at Pt. Concepcion. The two are sometimes distinguished in early Spanish records as "Shisholop in Buenaventura" and El Cojo Shisholop, El Cojo being the name given to the Pt. Concepcion rancheria by Portola Expd., 1769, "because its chief was lame."]

Shish-shó-che ke-ah

Athapaskan

Shish-shó-che-ke-ah (or She-show'-che): Oo-ko-ton-tel-ka
name for tribe (or subtribe) in Usal region. Told me
by member of tribe at Rockport.-- *cmw*

Shishwashcuy

Chumashan

- Shishwashcuy.-- Former rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel at Punta Gorda not far from San Buenaventura. Spanish spelling given by educated halfbreed to H.W.Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (Henshaw's spelling Ci-câwc-ku-i.) -- H.W.Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Cĩ-câwc-ku-i, Sisjulciroy, Sisjulicoy

Shiugermi

Olhonean

Shiugermi. A Costanoan village situated in 1819 within 10 m. of Santa Cruz mission, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 5, 1860.

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Shiuguermi

Olhonean

Rancheria formerly near Santa Cruz Mission, Calif.—Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 8, April 5, 1860; article reprinted in Historical Mag. VIII, 68-69, Feb. 1864; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 454, 1874.

Shivich

Shoshonean

Shivich: Chemehuevi name for "a Paiute division"; known to the Mohave as Sivinte.—A. L. Kroeber, Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, vol. 21, 242, 1908.

Sheavwits,

See also Shi-vwits, Shiwits, Shebits, Lee-Biches,

Shi'-vwits

Piute

Pai-Ute tribe inhabiting plateau of same name in Northern Arizona and in 1873 numbering about 180.—J. W. Powell in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1873, 50, 1874. (Spelled Shear-wits Ibid p. 42.)

Shi'-vwits.—Powell, Colorado River of the West, 128, 1875.

Shivwits.—Kroeber (after Powell), Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 4, 107, 1907.

(Identified by Kroeber with the Chemegue Sevinta of Garces.)

Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1900,⁵¹⁹ 609, 1900 (adopted as 'official' spelling).

Laura B. Work in Ibid for 1901, 571, 572,⁷²² 1902. — Ibid for 1903, 330-331, 1904

(school &c). — Ibid for 1904, 345-347 (school &c), 1905. — Ibid for 1905, 352-353, 1906. —

Ibid for 1906, 366-367, 1906 (school &c). — Ibid for 1907, 132, 1907. — Ibid for 1908, 154, 1909.

Shivwits Paiute: Information: W. D. Strong, Analysis of SW Soc., Am. Anthropol., p. 22, Jan.-Mar. 1927.

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See also Shiwits, Shebits, Lee-Biches, Shivich, Shevete

Shiwits

Piute

Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1877, 251, 1877. - Ibid for 1879, 223, 1879. - Ibid for 1880, 234, 1880. - Ibid for 1881, 267, 1881. - Ibid for 1882, 308, 1882. - Ibid for 1883, 232, 1883. - Ibid for 1884, 261, 1884. [and so on every year in 'official' list of tribes, to ad includip] Rept. for 1899, 537, 1899. [Ibid for 1900 Shiwits, p. 609, 1900.]

Written also Sheawits, Shivwits, Lee-Biches, Shivich, Shevete

Shnajaliyehue

? Chumashan

Shnajaliyehue: Rancheria mentioned

~~Records~~ in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (18 Indians): Snajalewegue 4 times; Asnajalewegue 1; Esnajaliyehue 1; Esnajelegue 1; Casnajalewegue 1; Eshnajalewegue 1; Shnajaliyehue 4; Eshnajaliyehue 1; Casnajalegue 1; Jasnajalayeguet 1. -- Mission San Buenaventura, Libro de Bautismos, 1783-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Esnajalewegue, Shanjaleuyuhue, Esnajalishue, Snajalewegue, Asnajalewegue, Esnajaliyehue, Casnajalewegue, Eshnajalewegue, Jasnajalayeguet

Shnalkeya

Ki-yow'-bah^{ch}

ε
Pomoan

Shnalkeya (*shnal*, 'head of the lake'; *keya* refers to the head-crest of the quail). A small Kulanapan tribe living near the town of Upper Lake, at the head of Clear lake, Cal.—J. W. Hudson, inf'n, 1906/53. Cha-net-kai.—McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 1853. Shanel-kaya.—Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. tribes, III, 109-110, 1853.

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Sho

Soo-lah'-te-luk

Sho: Name given by Aleck Sam, a "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] born on Mad River, for the northern part of a stretch of prehistoric remains of surf-fishing camps on the ocean shore south of Mad River.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pub. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, pp. 281, 287, 1918.

Site 10 on accompanying map.

See also Tokelibōwok

Tribe - Koi-e

'Hamfo

Pomo

Shoat-ow-no-ma-nook (meaning 'neighboring people')
Island near lower end of Clear Lake, Lake Co., Calif.
Formerly numbered 120. Palmer's History of Napa &
Lake Counties, Calif. Pub. by Slocum Bowen & Co.,
San Francisco, (pp 35-36, 37), 1881.

Name in language of Hoo-la-nap-po (the tribe at Lakeport on Clear Lake).
Noticed by Barrett, Ethno-Ling. Com., 207, 1908.

see also cutauyomanok, kaubokalai, tuli, makhelchel
shutaunomanok, Shutauyomanok, Shoo-tow-no'-man-nūk

Luiseno

• Shoau

Shoau.-- "Where the Pala Indians had their encampment during the acorn-gathering season on Palomar." --
Sparkman: Culture of Luiseno Indians. Univ. Calif.
Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn. Vol. 8, 192, Aug. 7, 1908.

Shobarboober

Shoshonean

"Shobarboober Band of Shoshoonees, on the SW side Multnomah" -- Lewis & Clarke's estimate of population, 1806, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 572, 1853.
Oregon.

Shodakhai Pomo

Pomoan

Shodakhai Pomo ('east valley people'). A name applied to the Pomo living in what is known as Coyote valley, along the lower course of the e. fork of Russian r., about 4 m. n. e. of Ukiah, Mendocino co., Cal. Shodakhai was the name of a temporary modern village near the center of this valley. 333

Códakai.--Barrett in Univ. Cal. Pub., Am. Archaeol. and Ethnol., VI, no. 1, map, 1908. Shodakhai pomo.--S. A. Barrett, inf'n, 1907. Sho-do Kai Pó-mo.--Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 155, 1877.

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· Shó-do Kai Pó-mo

Po-mo

^{Band in}

^ Coyote Valley, Mendocino Co., Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 155, 1877.

Barrett writes it 'Co'dakai' - his c = sh. - Ethn. Soc. Lomo, 151, 1908.

Shódo Kai Pomo. "Shódo Kai Pomo (Coyote Valley)".-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.89, 1891. [Tribe of Kulanapan family.]

Shoegar[s] or Bannack Diggers

Shoshonean

Ref. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1862, 213, 1863.

Shohoaigadika

Shoshonean

Shohoaigadika (*Shóhoaigadika*). One of the Shoshoni divisions said to live near Salmon r., a branch of Snake r. in w. Idaho.

453
Cottonwood-Salmon-Eaters.—Hoffman in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIII, 298, 1886. *Shóhoaigadika*.—*Ibid.*

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Sho'hoaigadii'ka

Shoshonean

"Sho'hoaigadii'ka.— Cottonwood-Salmon-Eaters.

= Boise. Rep. Ind. Affairs for 1871, 1872. p. 432"

One of the seven divisions of "Sho'shoni' enumerated by Hoffman: Proc. Am. Philos. Soc. XXIII, 298. March 8, 1886.

(no other information)

Shohopanaiti

Shoshonean

Shohopanaiti (*Shóhopanaíti*, 'Cottonwood Bannock'). A band of the Bannock.

Cottonwood Banaks.—Hoffman in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIII, 299, 1886.—*Shóhopanaíti*.—*ibid*.

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Sho'-kah-sel'-bah

Pomoan

• Sho'-kah-sel'-bah or Sho'-kah-chel'-bah : Upper Lake Pomo
name for the Ukiah Pomo.-- *Can*

See Yo-ki'-ah

Shokhowa

Central

Pomoan

Shokhowa. A division or village of the Pomo, near Hopland, Mendocino co., Cal., associated with the Shiegho. 533

Socoas.—Powers quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 449, 1874. **So-kó-a.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 172, 1877.

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Shoko

Yauelmani

Yokut

Shoko: ("wind place"). **Yauelmani** place name in a gorge above which began the territory of the Tubatulabal. "Up Kern River" from Bakersfield.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 482, map opp. 526, 1925.

· Shó-ko-ah

Pomoan

· Shó-ko-ah: Proper name for Hopland Valley tribe, also called Shă-nel'. - ~~can~~ Used by Yokiah, Bóyah, Po-mó-ke-chah.

Socoas, Shokhowa, So-ko-a
See also Sha-nel, Canel, Sah-nel, Sai-nals, Sanel

· Sho-kě

Hah-nah'-bah^{ch}

Pomoan

· Sho-kě: Name used by Po-mó-kě-chah' (Potter Valley Pomo) for Upper Lake Pomo (= Hah-nah'-bah^{ch}). - ~~can~~

· Shoke Pomo: Carl Purdy gives Shoke Pomo (meaning east water people) as the name used by the "Upper Ukiah, Redwood, and Potter Valley" Indians for those on Clear Lake.--Purdy, Pomo Indian Baskets and their Makers, Land of Sunshine, p. 444, Dec. 1901; Reprint (same title) 2nd Ed. p. 7, 1902.

See also Ah-kop'-shoo, Dan-nó-kā-ah, Tsi'-no-mah-sam-fo

• Shokumimlepi

Midu

Shokumimlepi ('wild-potato place').
A former Nishinam village in the valley
of Bear r., which is the next stream N. of
Sacramento, Cal.

Shokumi'mleppe.—Powers in Overland Mo., XII,
22, 1874.

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See Sho-kum-im'-lep-pe

• Shokumi'mleppe

Midoo

('Wild potato patch'). Village on Bear River.—Stephen Lowrey,
Overland Monthly, XII, 22, Jan. 1874; Tribes of Calif. 316, 1877 (writ-
ten Sho-kum-im'-lep-pi).

Sholc,ho hoonChumashan

Sholc,ho hoon: Former rancheria in southern Ventura Co. at place called La Cañada del salto [in vicinity Cayeguas & Simi Ranchos]. Spanish spelling given by educated half-breed to H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (Henshaw's spelling C'âl-kâ-hâ-ân.)-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Shalkahaan, C'âl-kâ-hâ-ân

Sho'-mul' po'-mahMe-tum'-mahPomoan

Sho'-mul' po'-mah: Name given me by Pomoan Me-tum'-mah (of Little Lake Valley) for Pomoan tribe or subtribe occupying the eastern and southeastern parts of Little Lake Valley from a little east of the town of Willets easterly to Tomki Creek, and south to the territory of the Walker Valley tribe (the Kah-be-tsim-me po-mah). Their principal village, called Bâ-hâ-pah-tah (meaning 'Pepperwood nuts pounding') was at the edge of the foothills 2-1/4 miles east of Willets. The people talk like the (2 1/4) Me-tum'-mah po-mah, but 'drag' their words, and a few words are different. In early days they were not friends of the Me-tum'-mah although speaking essentially the same language.-- cum

Sho'nivikidi'ka

Shoshonean

"Sho'nivikidi'ka -- Sun-Flower-Seed-Eaters."

One of the seven divisions of 'Sho'shoni' enumerated by Hoffman: Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIII, 298, March 8, 1886. (No locality or other information given.)

Shonivikidika

Shoshonean

Shonivikidika (*Shónivikidika*, 'sun-flower-seed eaters'). One of the former divisions of the Shoshoni.

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ShonomnesMewko?Mewan?

Shonomnes. -- Tribe of tame Indians or Neophytes in Lower Sacramento Valley in country E of San Joaquin & Sacramento rivers. Population in Nov. 1846, 17 (11 men & 6 women). -- E.A. Gatten's Census of Indian Population made for John A. Sutter's Report to Sec'y of State, Dec. 20, 1847. In Documents for the History of Calif., 1846-49, MS, Bancroft Library.

Shonomnes. -- Bancroft (after Sutter 1847), Native Races Vol. I, 450, 1874.

Sohonomney's. -- May 23, 1847, Tawalemneys, Lakissimney's & Sohonomney's all living on Stanislaus River. Cornelius, Chief of Sohonomney's. -- New Helvetia, Diary of Events from 1845-8 by Swasey, Bidwell & Sutter, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1871.

See also Sohonomney's

Shoo'-kamOo-ko-ton-tel-kaMiyakman

Shoo'-kam (or Shew'-ā-kam): Their own name for Oo-ko-ton-tel-ka village or band at Rockport. Told me by member of tribe from Rockport. -- Cam

· Shoo-shon-as or Snake. See Sho-sho-nee

E. Steele, Rft. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1864, 122, 1865.

· Shoo'tamool

Midoo

Village on Bear River. - Stephen Lawrence, Overland Monthly, XII,
22, Jan. - 1874.

See also Shu'tamul

Shoo-tow-no'-man-nuk

'Ham'-fo

Pomoan.

- Shoo-tow-no'-man-nuk: Dan-no'-kah Pomo name for 'Ham'-fo,
the Lower Lake tribe.-- *can*

Cho-tan-o-man-as: Tribe or band living on Clear Lake
"towards the outlet".--Gibbs in Schoolcraft, III,
110, 1853.

Shoat-ow-no-ma-nook: Palmer's History of Napa & Lake
Counties, Calif., Pub. by Slocum Bowen & Co., pp
35-36, 37, 1881.

Shutaunomanok: "Upper Clear Lake" name for Pomo village
on Buckingham Id.--A. L. Kroeber inf'n 1903, quoted
by Barrett, Hdbk American Indians, 561, 1911.

cūtaūyōmanūk: Northern Pomo name for village Koi'-e.--
Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 207, 1908.

See 'Ham'-fo, See Koi'-e

See also Cho-tan-o-man-as, Shutauyomanok

Sho-ow'-fo-kah'

Choo-hel'-mem-sel

Wintoon

- Sho-ow'-fo-kah': Sho-te'-ah (of Stony Ford) name for tribe
at Sites, Leesville, and Ladoga. Told me by Chief
San Diego.-- *can*

Shoo'-yah

Wintoon

Shoo'-yah (or Soo'-yah): Win rancheria at Guinda in Capay Valley. The 'Klet win apply the name Soo'-yah sil to the Indians of this and neighboring villages in northern part of Capay Valley.---*can*

Shopeshno

Chumashan

Shopeshno. A Chumashan village, formerly near Santa Inés mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860.

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Shopeshno

Chumashan

Rancheria ^{near} ~~of~~ Santa Ynez Mission, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 11, May 4, 1860.

Shoremee

Olhonean

Shoremee. A Costanoan village, situated in 1819 within 10 m. of Santa Cruz mission, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 5, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians

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Shoremee

Olhonean

Rancheria formerly near Santa Cruz Mission, Calif.--Taylor, Calif: Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 8, April 5, 1860; article reprinted in Historical Mag. VIII, 69, 1864; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 454, 1874.

Shor-te-u See Chan-te-uh Me-tum'-mah Pomo

Tribe in Betum-ki Valley, ~~Little Lake Valley, Mendocino Co.~~ near Russian River, Calif.

McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 146, 1853.

Spelled Chan-te-uh by Gibbs (1852) in Schoolcraft, III, 116, 1860.

Spelled ^{also} Chor-ti-u, Ibid, 184; and Choi-te-u, Ibid, S. Ex. Doc. 1, 32^d Cong. 1st Sess. 502, 1852.

Shoshawnee

Shoshonean

⁸¹Shoshawnee, ⁹⁸Shoshanee: Spellings by Heinrich Lienhard in account of overland trip in 1846. -- "Californien---aus dem Leben des Heinrich Lienhard", pp. 81 & 98, 1898.

(west of Salt Lake, Humboldt Valley route).

See Sho-shó-ne

See also Sho-sho-ni, Shoshons, Shoshonies.

Sho-sho-coe See Shoshone

In 1849 John Wilson, writing from old Ft. Bridger, states that: "As soon as a Sho-sho-nie becomes too poor to, or does not, own a horse, he is at once called a Sho-sho-coe; but as soon as a Sho-sho-coe can, or does, own a horse, he is again a riding Indian, and therefore a Sho-sho-nie". -- Rept. Commr.

Ind. Affs. for 1849, p. 66, 1850. Ibid H.R. Doc. 17, 31st Cong. 1st Sess. 184, 1850.

• Soshocos—Bancroft (after DeSmet), Nat. Races, III, 661, 1875.

• Shoshokoes.—Bancroft (after Irving, 1852), Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p. 441, 1874; Ibid (after Brownell, 1865) p. 442. {Irving, Adven. of Capt. Bonneville, 257, 328-9, 396, 1852, rev. ed.}

• Shoshocoos.—Bancroft (after J. Wilson), Ibid, p. 460.

Written Sho-sho-koes by Robt. J. Stevens in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affs. for 1867, 135, 1868. (of Oregon).

(over

Shoshokoes. -- Jan. 12 and 13, 1834, Capt. Bonneville found "at least 100 families of these Diggers, as they are familiarly called," on Powder R., Oregon, near its junction with the Snake R. Said to be "of that branch of the great Snake tribe called Shoshokoes, or Root Diggers." -- Washington Irving, Adventures of Capt. Bonneville, 257, 258, 1852, Revised edition.

Bonneville's trappers

In 1833 a party of had found, in the region of Marys River, Nevada ("more generally known as Ogden's R."), these same people; "the wild and half-desert region . . . is wandered over by hordes of Shoshokoes, or Root Diggers, the forlorn branch of the SNAKE tribe." -- Ibid 327-328.

In October 1834 Bonneville found throngs of Shoshokoes salmon fishing on the Snake R., apparently in Powder R. region, ^{Oregon} Ibid 396.

Shoshocoes. -- John Wilson, 1849, in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 697, 1857.

Shoshocoos

Shoshonean

Leonard describes the Indians encountered on Humboldt Lake and in vicinity, and adds "The Indians call themselves Shoshocoos." The editor of Leonard's narrative calls them in footnote, "Pai-utes or Root Diggers (Diggers) some-times called Snake Indians."--Adventures of Zenas Leonard, 166-167, 1904 (repr. from original of 1839).

Shoshocoos.--"Ex.Doc., H.R., 31st Cong., 1st Session, pt. iii, 1002, 1849."--Schoolcraft, vi, 697. [~~1854~~⁶.] Cited by Hoffman: Proc. Am. Philos. Soc. XXIII, 296, March 8, 1886.

See also Shuckers

Shoshokee

Shoshonean

Dialect of the Shoshone language.--Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 567, 1875.

Shoshokee, or Digger, ^{dialect}~~language~~--Ibid, 661.

Sho sho 'ki

Sho sho nean

Sho sho 'ki.-- Hoffman gives "Sho sho coe [Sho sho 'ki]." Proc.
Am. Philos. Soc., XXIII, 297. March 8, 1886. (for
those who go on foot).

Shoshokoes

Shoshonean

Shoshokoes.-- "Irving's Astoria, 48, 1836." Cited by Hoffman:
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc. XXIII, 296, March 8, 1886.

"Shoshokoes or Root-Diggers".-- C. D. Brownell: Indian Races of
No. & So. America, 478, 1857 (apparently after Irving).

Shoshoko

• **Shoshoko** ('walkers'). A collective name of indefinite application attached to the poorer bands and individuals of the Shoshoni who did not happen to own horses, and were, temporarily at least, "walkers." As they could not hunt the buffalo and were dependent on humbler modes of livelihood, they were frequently termed "Diggers," though the latter term was really no more applicable to them than to many others who bore it. The term Shoshoko has frequently been taken to designate a definite division or tribe of the Shoshoni; in reality it is not a tribal designation at all. (H. W. H.)

Chochocois.—Webb, Altowan, I, 42, 1846. **Diggers.**—Irving, Astoria, 257, 1849. **Gens de Pitié.**—Maximilian, Travels, 509, 1843. • **Les Radiqueurs.**—Ibid. • **Muradiços.**—Ibid. (so called by Spaniards). **Root Diggers.**—Farnham, Travels, 74, 1843. **Root Eaters.**—Irving, Astoria, 257, 1849. • **Sho-sho-co.**—Gebow, Sho-sho-nay Vocab., 17, 1868 (Shoshoni name). • **Sho-sho-coes.**—Wilson (1849) in Cal. Mess. and Corresp., 109, 1850. • **Shoshokoes.**—Irving, Rocky Mts., II, 48, 1837. • **Sho-sho-kos.**—Lander in Sen. Ex. Doc. 42, 36th Cong., 1st sess., 133, 1860. **Shuckers.**—Irving, Astoria, 257, 1849. **Snake Root Diggers.**—Farnham, Travels, 75, 1843. • **Sosokos.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, v, 199, 1855. **Walkers.**—Wilson, op. cit. **Western Shoshonees.**—Lander in

Shoshonean

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Sen. Ex. Doc. 42, 36th Cong., 1st sess., 133, 1860 (so called by mountaineers).

Sho-Sho-Nay

Shoshone

Shoshonean

Spelling by Gebow (J.A.) in his "Vocabulary of Snake or Sho-Sho-Nay Dialect
of Green River, Wyoming, 1868.

Shoshone

Shoshonean

Shoshone.— "their principal settlements lie north of the Great Salt Lake and on the line of the Humboldt or Mary River, some 400 miles W and 100 to 125 S of the Oregon line." — R.F. Burton: City of the Saints, 575, 1861.

Shoshones: Mandat, A.: Hist. des Indiens des Etats-Unis, 8° Paris, 77, 140, 144, 145, 146, 1858. [matter from Schoolcraft].

Shoshoni: Population in 1910, 3,840 (Nevada, 1,555, Idaho 1,259, Wyoming 700, Utah 248, California 33, and other states 45).--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 18, published June 26, 1913.

Shoshone

Classification of language into Shoshone, Wihinash, Bannack, and Shoshokee dialects. — Bancroft, Native Races, III, 567, 1875.

• Vocabulary. -- Ibid, 672.

Shoshone, Shoshones. — Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins, Life Among the Piutes, pp. 86, 87, 197, 267, 1883 (no information).

• Shoshones. -- One of several tribes forming a group to which "the term of Shoshonee may be applied." Group consists of "Comanches, Shoshones, Snakes, Bonacks, and other tribes." -- Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, I, 197, 1851. *Shoshone vocab. Ibid 216.*

• Shoshone or Snake Indians. -- In eastern Oregon. A.P.

Dennison in Rept. Sec. Interior for 1858, Mess. & Docs.

H.R. 35th Cong. 2nd Sess. Doc. 2, 614, 1858.

• Shoshone

Shoshonean

Shoshone-Nation. - Hithridates, vol. III, pt. 3, 207, 1816 (after Lewis + Clark).

Loew, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append. H. p 326, 1876.

"The Snakes, or Shoshones, are widely scattered tribes, and some even assert that they are of the same race as the Comanches, whose separation is said to be remembered by the Snakes." - Narrative Wilkes Expd., V, 471, 1845.

• Shoshone Diggers

Name applied indiscriminately to Shoshone tribes of Utah, according to Bancroft in Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p:326, 1874.

See also Schoshonen ~~Kamantchen~~

[over]

[Card 3]

Shoshone

Shoshonean

Shoshone Indians: Reported as attacking emigrant party in Goose Creek Canyon.--Red Bluff (Calif.) Independent, Sept. 13, 1861.

Shoshones: Sho-kup, Chief of the Shoshones.--Red Bluff (Calif.) Independent, Aug. 20, 1861 (from San Francisco Call). Death reported, Red Bluff (Calif.) Independent, Dec. 31, 1861 (from Territorial Enterprise).

Shoshones: Mention of 40 from Bear River Lake visiting Salt Lake City.--San Francisco Weekly Herald, Aug. 9, 1860 (from Salt Lake Mountaineer, July 14).

[Card 4]

Shoshone

Shoshonean

Shoshone Indians: Reported to have driven a party of some 60 Pah Utah Indians from the region around Salt Lake Valley.--Marysville Weekly Express, Sept. 4, 1858 (from Alta California).

Shoshone

Shoshonean

Shoshone: Major Geo. A.H. Blake in letter dated July 5, 1861, states that Shokup was head chief of Shoshone tribe in Ruby Valley.-- War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol. 50, Pt. 1, p. 529, 1897.
Shoshones, Shoshone Indians mentioned.-- Ibid, pp. 227, 749, 770, 1138, 1139, 1897.

"Shoshonean Family"

Divided by Kroeber into 4 principal branches and 8 dialectic groups:

1. Pueblo Branch

2. Plateau Branch { Ute-Chemehuevi
Shoshoni-Comanche
Mono-Paviotso

3. Kern River Branch

4. Southern California Branch { Serrano
Gabrielano
Luiseno-Cahuilla

Kroeber in Univ. Calif. Publ. Arch. & Eth., Vol. 4, p. 98, 1907.

Shoshonean Stock

Shoshonean (Aztec-Tanoan) Julian Steward. Ind. Tribes
Sequoia Nat. Park Region. Nat. Park Service, 1935.
Map op. p. 2.

SHOSHONEAN-TANOAN

SHOSHONEAN-TANOAN: Suggested stock name for Tanoan,
Kiowan, and Shoshonean.--Paul Radin, The Genetic Relation-
ship of the North Am. Indian Languages, Univ. Calif. Pubs.
in Am. Arch. & Eth., Vol. 14, No. 5, p. 490, May 1919.

ShoshoneeShoshonean

"Shoshonee Nation, on W fork of Lewis's river and Missouri!"
 --Lewis and Clark's estimate of population, 1806, in
 Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 570, 1853.

Shoshonee: Galletin, *Synopsis Indian Tribes*, 134 &c 1836 (vocab. 24 words 378).

Shoshonee. -- Band of 20 Shoshonee besides women and children, found on Fish Creek, near Goshute Mts. Nev., May 15, 1854. -- Lt. E. G. Beckwith, in Pac. R. R. Repts., II, B, 25, 1855.

Shoshonee. -- "Lewis and Clark. Allen's ed. ii, p. 587, et passim. 1817." Cited by Hoffman: Proc. Am. Philos. Soc. XXIII, 296, March 8, 1886.

Shoshonee. Shoshonee or Snake Indians. -- Fremont: Expl. Expd. to Oregon & Calif. (1843), 124, 127, 129, 1845.

Shoshonees. -- C. D. Brownell: Indian Races of No. & So. America, 477, 1857 (apparently after Bonneville).

ShoshoneeShoshonean

(of Idaho & Oregon:

"Shoshonee or Snake Indians": Given by Gov. Joseph Lane of Oregon in 1849 (quoting Robert Newell, Sub-Indian Agent and former trapper) as tribe inhabiting a "section of country west of the Rocky Mountains, from the summit of these mountains, north along Wind River mountains to Henry's Fork, down Henry's Fork to the mouth of Lewis or Snake River, down the same to about 40 miles below Fort Hall, thence southerly to the Great Salt Lake, thence easterly to the summit, by way of the head waters of Bear River. . . divided into small bands . . . scattered in the mountains, and are called Diggers. . . Small bands of this tribe are scattered from the headwaters of Snake River to the Grand Round. . . The main band numbers about 700. The total number of the entire tribe is about 2000. -- Senate Ex. Doc. 52, 31st Cong., 1st Sess., 169, May 1850.

Boundaries claimed by western bands in treaty of 1863 described as follows: "On the north by Wong-goga-da Mountains and Shoshonee River Valley; on the west by Su-non-to-yah Mountains or Smith Creek Mountains; on the south by Wi-co-bah and the Colorado Desert; on the east by Po-ho-no-be Valley or Steptoe Valley and Great Salt Lake Valley."--Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties, Vol. II (Treaties), p. 852, 1904.

See Shoshone, Shoshoni, ~~Sho-shon-a~~, ~~Sho-sho-ee~~,
~~Shoshoneesi~~, ~~Sho-sho-ne~~, ~~Sho-sho-nia~~, Goship,
~~Shoshonee (Eastern)~~,

Shoshonee or Snake Tribe

- Shoshonee or Snake Tribe: J. H. Holeman, Indian Agent, Utah Territory, states under date of Sept. 30, 1853, that on his trip to Humboldt & Carson rivers [Nevada] made in July 1853 he met various small parties of Indians "principally of the Shoshonee or SNAKE tribe." He mentions a band under Too-ke-mah occupying the country adjacent to Thousand Spring valley, and west as far as the Humboldt, who numbered 600. He also mentions a band of 500 under Ne-me-te-kah, and one of 200 under Paut-wa-a-raute, both on Humboldt River, and a band of 450 under Oh-hah-quah near Stony Point.--Holeman in H.R. Ex. Doc. 1, 33d Cong., 1st Sess., 443-447, 1854.

Shoshonees: "All the Indians along the Humboldt call themselves Shoshonees, but the whites call them Diggers."
--Franklin Langworthy, Scenery of the Plains, Mountains, and Mines, 137, 1855.

Shoshonee, or Snake family

Shoshonean

Vocabularies.--Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.
R.Repts., Vol. III d [Pt. 3], pp. 71-77, 1856.

"The great Shoshonee, or Snake family," embraces "the Shoshonees proper, of Southern Oregon; the Utahs, in the region around the Great Salt lake; and then, extending south and west, the Pah-Utahs, west of the Colorado, and the Indians of the Missions of Southern California, the Kizh (of San Gabriel), the Netela (of San Juan Capistrano), and the Kechi (of San Luis Rey); and on the south and east, the Comanches of the prairies."--Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.R.Repts., Vol. III d [Pt. 3], p. 76, 1856.

Shoshonee.--Bancroft (after Ludewig, 1858), Native Races, I, 466, 1874.

SHOSHONEE, or SNAKE, FAMILY

Shoshonean

"The great Shoshonee, or Snake, family which comprehends the Shoshones proper . . . the Utahs . . . Pah-Utahs . . . the Kizh . . . the Netela . . . the Kechi . . . the Comanches."--Bancroft, Native Races, III, 661, 1875 (after Turner, 1856).

SHOSHONEE.--"This group of tribes possess the range of the Rocky Mts., from the sources of the Missouri to the elevated plains of New Mexico. From this central barrier, they diverged west into Oregon and California. On the east and south-east, they spread over Texas under the well-known name of Camanches."--Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, IV, 551, 1854.

Shoshonees.--"The mountain genus of languages, the Shoshonees."--Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 202, 1855.

Shoshonees.--"The Shoshonees have, from the remotest times, occupied the plateaux, and summits, and valleys, of the Rocky Mts. Lewis and Clark found them to possess its summits in latitude 48° in 1805. Fremont found them spread over the latitude of 42° in 1840. Under the name of Bo-nacks, and Root Diggers, they have excited compassion, being often reduced to live on roots and larva. Under the name of Niunas, or Cumanches, they cover Texas. The Utahs are, linguistically, Shoshonees. Under this name they are the scourge of New Mexico, and constitute the unreliable and perfidious of the tribes of the Territory of Utah. California and Oregon have numerous bands and clans of the Bonacks."--Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 34-35, 1857.

"Shoshonee stock."--Schoolcraft, Ibid, VI, 616, 648, 686.

Shoshonees.--"This is the generic family of the Rocky Mts."
--Ibid 688.

SHOHONEE FAMILY

Shoshonean

"The great Shohonee family."--Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 35, 1858.

Shohonees--Ludewig speaks of a dialect of the "East Shohonees" in Transactions Amer. Ethnol. Soc., Vol. II, C, No. xxxii.--Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 174, 1858.

Sho-sho-nee[s] or Snakes

Dr. Garland Hurt, in 1860, used the term Sho-sho-nees in a subtribal sense, as comprising the Snakes, Bannacks, To-si-witches, Go-sha-Utes, and Cum-um-pahs.--Indians of Utah, Appendix O of Simpson's Rept. Expl. Great Basin of Utah, 460, 1876. Shoshonee vocabulary obtained by Capt. Simpson, Ibid, 469-474. Also Simpson Ibid, 34.

Name spelled Sho-sho-nee also in Kern's Journal of Expl. of Marys or Humboldt River [Nevada], Nov. 9, 1845. -- Appendix A, Simpson's Rept. Expl. Great Basin of Utah, 478, 1876.

Simpson states: "The Montim Range, between Stiptoe and Butte Valley, is the boundary between the Go-shoot and Sho-sho-nee tribes of Indians; the latter ranging to the west of the line".--Ibid, 60. "Large numbers of Sho-sho-nees winter in Ruby Valley, on account of its being warmer than the other valleys around." Ibid 64. Also 65-66, 80.

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"The Pe-cr-re-ah range ... is the boundary between the Sho-sho-nee Diggers (or what has been called, as I think erroneously, the Pah-utes) and the Pi-utes, as the Un-go-we-ah range seems to be the boundary between the Sho-sho-nee Diggers and the Go-shoots. Why the Pah-utes should have been thus called I am at a loss to comprehend, for their language is Sho-sho-nee and not Ute" - Simpson, *Ibid*, 80.

Name spelled Shoshonee also in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1861, 129, 1861.

~~Rept.~~ by Gov. Joseph Lane of Oregon, Senate Ex. Doc. 1, 31st Cong. 2^d Sess. 158, 1850;
by J. H. Coleman House Doc. 1, 33^d Cong. 1st Sess. Pt. 1, 443-444, 1853, and
by J. W. Powell in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1873, 41, 51, 1874 (also written Shoshone in manuscript.)
Shoshonees - Schoolcraft, II, 37-38, 1852 (important).

Shoshonee - Schoolcraft, II, 368, 552, 1854 (name only).

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Shoshonee-Goship

Shoshonean

Tribe in E. Nevada and W. Utah. — Indian Affairs: Laws and
Treaties, Vol. II (Treaties), pp. 859-860, 1904.

See Goship, Gosi-Ute, Goseute

Shoshonee-Goship. See Goship

W. P. Dole (p. 149) and J. D. Doty (158) in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for
1865, 149, 158, 1865. (Speaks of treaty executed at Tuilla valley)

Shoshonees

Shoshonean

Shoshonees. Vail, Eugene A.: Notice sur les
Indiens de l'Amérique du Nord, Paris,
map insert, 1840.

Shoshonee: Spelling for tribe by A.E. Chamberlain in arti-
cle on North American Indians, Encycl. Brit., vol. 14,
p. 465, 1910.

• Shoshonees

Shoshonean

"The Snakes, Bonnacks, Comanches, and some other tribes
of Utah, have common origin with the Shoshonees."—
Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N.
America, Vol. II, p. 60, 1860.

• Shoshonees

"The country of the Shoshonees proper is south of Lewis
or Snake River, and east of the Salt Lake. There is,
however, one detached band, known as the Wihinasht, or
Western Snakes, near Fort Boirie, separated from the main
body by the tribe of Bonnaks."—Bancroft (after Hale,
1846), Native Races, I, 462, 1874.

• Shoshonees, or Snakes proper
of Utah Territory.—Bancroft (after Schoolcraft, 1860),
Ibid, p. 464.

See Shoshone, ~~Shoshoni~~,

(over

Indian Tribes,

Shoshonees.--Spelling used in Schoolcraft, I, 1851. Only exceptions are Shoshones, on p.197, and Sohoshonee (in N.J. Wyeth's letters), on p.206. Important matter pp.198-228.

Shoshonee.--There is "a fifth group in the Comanches, Shoshones, Snakes, Bonacks, and other tribes of the Rocky Mts., the higher Red R., and the Hill country of Texas. To this the term of Shoshonee may be applied."--Schoolcraft, I, 197, 1851.

"Shoshonees, or Snakes proper."--Population table, Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 498, 1855.

Shoshnees (misprint)

Shoshonean

"Snake Indians, or Shoshnees."--Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 254 index, 1858.

Shoshonees

"Shoshonees (Shawnees)": Two distinct stocks confused.--
Niles' National Register , 74: 316, Nov. 15, 1848 (from
National Intelligencer

Given as one of the 4 large groups of tribes east of
the Rocky Mountains. Two distinct stocks confused
through similarity of name

Shoshonees

"Shoshonees (Shawnees)": Given as one of the 4 large groups of tribes east of the Rocky Mountains.-- Niles' National Register, 74: 316, Nov. 15, 1848 (from National Intelligencer). Two widely separated groups belonging to different stocks confused here through similarity of name.

Shoshoneesi

"Kammas and Prairie Shoshoneesi" and Boise Shoshonees of Idaho mentioned in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1875, 578, 1865.

SHOSHONE FAMILY

Shoshonean

"The Shoshone Family may be said to consist of two great nations, the Snakes, or Shoshones proper, and the Utahs. The former inhabit south-eastern Oregon, Idaho, western Montana, and the northern portions of Utah and Nevada, are subdivided into several small tribes, and include the more considerable nation of the Bannacks. The Utahs occupy nearly the whole of Utah and Nevada, and extend into Arizona and California, on each side of the Colorado. Among the many tribes into which the Utahs are divided may be mentioned the Utahs proper, whose territory covers a great part of Utah and eastern Nevada; the Washoes along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, between Honey Lake and the west fork of Walker River; the Pah Utes, or, as they are sometimes called, Piutes, in western and central Nevada, stretching into Arizona and

[over

Shoshonein

Shoshonean

Shoshonein: "The Shoshones call themselves Numa (people) from which Shoshonein takes its name."--Louise Truchot, Class History, The Sherman Bulletin, May 29, 1919.

Note: On a preceding page of the same article it is written Shoshonean.

Shoshone Family (cont'd)

south-eastern California; the Pah Vants in the vicinity of Sevier Lake, the Pi Edes south of them, and the Gosh Utes, a mixed-tribe of Snakes and Utahs, dwelling in the vicinity of Gosh Ute Lake and Mountains."—Bancroft, Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p. 422, 1874.

"The Shoshone group of tribes. . . . The Shoshone stock."
--Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 197, 1855.

• SHOSHONE-PAWNEE

Shoshone-Pawnee Family. "West of the Dakota, on the slopes and high plateaux of the Rocky Mountains, in the area now covered by Wyoming, Idaho and Utah, and occupying parts of Oregon, Montana, North Texas, Kansas, Nevada, Arizona, and S. California, lived the Shoshone-Pawnee family of which, besides the Shoshone or Snakes, and the Pawnee of Kansas, the principal tribes were the Ute, the Comanche, and the Hopi". —Handbook to Ethnographical Collections, British Museum, p.265, Oxford, 1910.

Shoshones

Shoshonean

Shoshones: "The Shoshones call themselves Numa (people) from which Shoshonein takes its name."--Louise Truchot, Class History, The Sherman Bulletin, May 29, 1919.

Shoshones

Shoshonean

Shoshones: Brigham H. Roberts (Asst. Historian Mormon Church) states: "The Salt Lake region was occupied by two hostile tribes of Indians at the advent of the Mormon pioneers--the 'Utahs', or 'Utes', and the Shoshones (or Snake Diggers.) intermittently at war with each other. . . the settlement of the Saints in Salt Lake Valley was on the border line between these tribes, the Shoshones extending north and westward, and the Utahs to the south, and westward to California." --Brigham H. Roberts, 'Americana', 8: 65, 1913.
Written Shoshones & Shoshones or Snakes, Ibid 76;
Snake Indians 69.

Sho-sho-nes

In 1859 J. Forney, Asst. of Indian Affairs in Utah, stated in his annual report: "About 5 bands of the Shoshones are severe sufferers by the influx of whites; those who inhabited Great Salt Lake, Weber, Bear, Cache, and Malad valleys, extending 80 miles north. These valleys, which in their natural state furnished the Indians much subsistence, are now entirely occupied by permanent [white] inhabitants." -- Rept. Commr. Ind. Affs. for 1859, 734, 1860. (Considerable other matter in same rept.)
Shoshones. -- Bancroft (after Parker, 1842), Native Races, I, 465, 1874.
Shoshonès. -- Ibid (after Remy), III, 662, 1875.

• Shoshones

Of the 7 groups into which the native races of western North America are divided, it is said "the Shoshones, or fourth division of this group, who spread out over south-eastern Oregon, southern Idaho, and the whole of Nevada and Utah, present more distinctly marked family characteristics, and will therefore be treated as a family."—Bancroft, Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p. 322,⁴⁶⁰ 1874. • [Shoshone Family, ibid, 422; see card.]

• Shoshones of Idaho and Nevada. — Ibid, p. 323.

• Shoshones (or • Snakes)

"The Snakes, or Shoshones proper, . . . inhabit south-eastern Oregon, Idaho, western Montana, and the northern portions of Utah and Nevada, are subdivided into several small tribes, and include the more considerable nation of the Bannacks."—Ibid, p. 422.

• Same spelling, Ibid, pp. 460-463.

[over

Sho-sho-nes

Shoshonean

Sho-sho-nes: -- Jacob Forney mentions in 1858 a visit at Camp Scott near Fort Bridger, SW Wyo. from a Band of Sho-sho-nes with their chief Little Soldier and sub-chief Benj. Simons who were living in Weber Valley, Utah. The territory claimed by them included Salt Lake, Bear River, Weber River, and Cache Valley. -- Rept. Comm. Ind. Affairs for 1858, p. 561, 1858, Mess. & Docs. H.R. 35th Cong. 2d Sess, Ex. Doc. 2, 1858.

Shoshones

SHOSHONEAN

Shoshones.-- "Prichard, Phys. Hist. Mankind, V, 429, 1847"
(quoted by Powell. Linguistic Families, p.108, 1891).

see Shoshonean

Shoshonès

Shoshonean

Indians at Haw's Ranch, about 30 mi. from source of Humboldt River, eastern Nevada. Vocabulary:

--Remy & Brenchley: Journey to Great Salt Lake City, I, 38, 125, 1861.

Shoshones

Shoshonean

Shoshones.-- Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler reports the Shoshones in 1869 as a tribe of as many as 5000, with the valley of the Humboldt as their base. He says, "They can be noticed at any station along the railroad, from Humboldt Wells to Wadsworth" and "extend as far to the S as Tim-pah-ute Mountain, and to the E as Ruby Valley." A party of 200 under chief Blackhawk were tilling the land in Snake Valley.-- Lieut Geo. M. Wheeler, Preliminary Rept. on Reconnaissance through S & SE Nevada in 1869, 4to, p. 36, Washington, 1875.

"Shoshone nation."-- "The Shoshone nation" of Reese River Valley is "divided into many subordinate tribes, each having a distinctive name and occupying a tract of country varying from 20 to 50 miles square. Their country is bordered on the W by the Pi-Utes, the Edward's Creek mountains, some 20 miles W of Reese River being the

[over]

dividing line. On the E it extends to Ruby Valley,
where it joins on the territory of the Goshoots, the
Bannocks being their neighbors on the NE.-- A.S.
Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 26, 1863 (after [S.F.?
Eve Bulletin, May, 1863]).

Shoshones

Shoshonean

Shoshones. "The Shoshones, or Snake Indians, are a brave and numerous people, occupying a large and beautiful tract of country, 540 miles from east to west, and nearly 300 miles from north to south. It lies betwixt 38° and 43° north latitude, and from long. 116° west of Greenwich to the shores of the Pacific Ocean".

— Capt. Marryat: Travels of M. Violet, 8, 1843.

Shoshones of headwaters of Owyhee and Bishop Rivers. — Gen. H.W. Halleck, Rept. Affrs. Pacific Division. War Dept. Old Files Div. Ms dated Sept. 22, 1868.

Sho-sho-nez

Shoshonean

"sho-sho-nez or inlanders": Given by Ross as name in use in 1811 among Indians of different tribes assembled at the head of the "long narrows" or "big bend" of the Columbia, about 8 miles below mouth of Des Chutes River. Ross says, "wherever we found one chief alone, he invariably pointed to the others as bad men, calling them 'sho-sho-nez, or inlanders'". -- A. Ross, Adventures of First Settlers on the Oregon, p.117, 1849.

Shoshoni

Stock name

Gatschet, Indian Languages of Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. vol. 1, no. 3, 154-155, March 1877 (reprinted in Indian Miscellany (Albany) 426-428, 1877.) Lines following 'dialects':

Snake. comprises several bands: Washakeeks (Green River, Wyoming); Took-arikkah (= Mt. Sheep Eaters of Salmon River, Idaho); Salt Lake Diggers (Utah); Salmon Eaters (of Snake River); Bannocks or Pa-nasht (Boise, Malheur & Owyhee rivers); Ya-hooshkin (Oregon) and Walpahpe (Oregon).

Utah (Yutah, Eutaw, Ute, Spanish Ayote). Subdialects: Elk Mt. Utahs (in SE Utah); Pah-Vants (Sevier Lake); Sampitches (Sevier Lake & Samfitch valley); Tash-Utah (N. Arizona); Vinta-Utahs (Vintah Val. Res.); Weber-Utahs (NE of Salt Lake); Yampa-Utahs (So of the Vinta-Utahs).

Payute (Pah-Utah, Pi-Ute) ^[separated 1890] Chemehuevis, Washoes [!!], Gosh-Utes.

Kauvuya (Cawio, Spanish Cahuilla). 4 dialects: Serrano or Takhtam; Kauvuya; Gaitchin, Kechi or Netela; Kizh or Tobikhar. [over

Shoshoni

Shoshonean

Shoshoni. - Gatschet: Archeology [Wheeler] Survey W. 100th Merid. Vol. VII, 408-410, 1879. Vocab. No. 5 (Utah & Nev.) by Yarrow, 1872; Vocab. No. 6 (Hyko, Nev.) by Richardson & Loring, 1871, Ibid 424-465 & 470-471. Numerals, Ibid 457-461.

Shoshoni: "Executive order, June 14, 1867, establishing Fort Hall reserve, on Snake River...for Indians of southern Idaho... many of the Shoshoni and Bannock established themselves thereon"--- C.C. Royce: 18th Ann. Rept. Bur. Eth. for 1896-97, Part 2: p. 846-7, 1899 [publ. 1901].

Hyko prob. Pahranagut

• Comanche (Hietan, Jetan, Na-uni) of N. Texas, New Mexico
and Indian Territory.

• Shoshóni

"The Shoshóni and Pánasht (Bonnaks) of the Columbia, the
Yutes and Sampitches . . . the Comanches of Texas, and
some other tribes along the northern frontier of Mexico,
are said to speak dialects of a common language."--Hale¹⁸⁴⁶
^{quoted by} ~~HA~~ Bancroft, Native Races, III, 661, 1875.

"Shoshoni or Numa".-- From letter of Maj. J.W. Powell to
Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, quoted in Amer. Nat., Vol. XI,
No. 3, March, 1877.

• Shoshoni family: Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N. Amer.
Eth., Vol. 2, Pt. 1, p. xlv, 1890.

Sho-sho-ni-an [Family]

Sho-sho-ni-an. - Powell, J. W., Pueblo Indians. < Am. Nat. Vol. 14, No. 8, p. 604.
August 1880.

Shoshonian: W. J. Hoffman, Remarks on Indian Tribal Names, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIII, 296, 1886.

2^d card

Sho-sho-nie

"Among the Shoshonies there are only two bands, properly speaking. The principal or better portion are called Shoshonies, or Snakes, who are rich enough to own horses; the others, the Shoshocoos, cannot or do not own horses. . Of the relative portion of each band no definite account can be given. Their language, with the exception of some Patois differences, is said to be that of the Comanche tribe."--J. Wilson, 1849 (?), in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 697, 1857. (For tribal boundaries see note from Bancroft, after J. Wilson, on card No. 1.)

Shoshonie. - "Parker (S.): Journal, p. 80. Ithaca, 1842." Cited by Hoffman: Proc. Am. Philos. Soc. XXIII, 296, March 8, 1886.

But Hoffman cites Parker incorrectly, as Parker's spelling is Shoshonee. - Rev. Samuel Parker, Journal of an Exploring Tour beyond the Rocky Mts., p. 80, Ithaca, 1842.

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"Shoshonies or Snake Indians".-- Charles A. Geyer, Notes
on the Vegetation and General Character of the Missouri
and Oregon Territories, Hooker's London Journal of
Botany, 5: 29, 1846.

[OVER]

ShoshoniShoshonean

Shoshoni: "The Shoshoni is pretty well known to be a branch of the Alietan or Western Skereh, spoken as far as Mexico." -- C. S. Rafinesque in Priest's American Antiquities and Discoveries in the West, p. 395, 3rd edition, 1833. [~~with~~ Shoshonis on same page] (Earlier editions do not contain Rafinesque's article).

Rafinesque also mentions Shoshoni in enumerating tribes of the Skereh language or nation.-- Ibid, p. 310.

(Same spelling in same article in Rafinesque's Atlantic Journal and Friend of Knowledge, 7, 1832-33.

Sho'shoni and Sho'-shoni: W. J. Hoffman, Remarks on Indian Tribal Names, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIII, 296, 1886.

Shoshoni: Julian Steward. Ind. Tribes Sequoia Nat. Park Region. Nat. Park Service, 1935. Map op. p. 2.
("Koso formerly")

1st card.

Sho-sho-nie

John Wilson in Rept. Comm. Indian Affairs for 1849, 66-68 1850. (Fort Bridger region; also tribal boundaries given).
Ibid. H.R. Doc. 17, 31st Cong. 1st Sess. 184, 1850.

Written Shoshonies by

~~Tribal name only~~ Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. Amer., Vol. I, p. 444, 1860. (Name only, no information).

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Shoshonies. — Bancroft (after J. Wilson¹⁸⁴⁹), Native Races, I, 460, 1874, says: "Their claim of boundary is to the east, from the Red Buttes on the north fork of the Platte, to its head in the Park, Decayaque, or Buffalo Bull-pen, in the Rocky Mountains; to the south across the mountains, over to the Yanpapa, till it enters Green, or Colorado river, and then across to the backbone or ridge of moun-

(over

• Shoshonies (cont'd)

tains called the Bear river mountains running nearly due west towards the Salt Lake, so as to take in most of the Salt Lake, and thence on to the sinks of Marry's or Humboldt's river; thence north to the fisheries, on the Snake river, in Oregon; and then^e south (their northern boundary), to the Red Buttes, including the source of Green River."—Bancroft, Ibid., pp. 460-461. (See Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 697, 1857.)

• Shoshonies.--Bancroft (after De Smet), Native Races, III, 661, 1875.

Shoshonies.--Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, V, ^{199,}200, 201, 1855.
(Important information.)

"Shoshonie stock."--Ibid 217. "Shoshonie tribe."--Ib. 201.

Shoshoni-Goship

Shoshonean

Tribe in E. Nevada and W. Utah.—Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties, Vol. II (Treaties), pp. 859-860, 1904.

Shoshoni-Goship.— C.C. Royce: 18th Ann. Rept. Bur. Eth. for 1896-97, Part 2: pp. 830, 960, 1899 [publ. 1901].

See Goship, Gosi-Ute, Goseute

Shoshonnes

Shoshonean

--Memorial and Biog'l Hist. of North'n Calif. (after Reno Gazette in 1880), Lewis Pub'g Co., 94, 1891.

See Shoshones

"Shoshons"

Shoshonean

The padre of one of the San Francisco Bay missions, just prior to 1835, told John Coulter of an act of hostility on the part of the Indians, when "the 'Wallack' and the 'Shoshons,' or Snake Indians, formed an alliance and advanced on the mission with overwhelming force and in a very formidable manner." Were allowed to search the mission for arms and ammunition (which they did not find) and left without doing any damage.--John Coulter, Adventures on the western coast of South America, I, 157-158, 1847.

Shoshonees

Shoshonean

--Lewis and Clarke's estimate of population, 1806, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 572, 1853.

Written Shoshonee and Shoshonees elsewhere in same table on same page.

See also Shoshonee, Shoshonees

Shoshoteos

Shoshonean

"The Tosawees or White Knives, or as they are sometimes called Shoshoteos or Foot-men, on the Humboldt ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{and} Goose Creek."—Bancroft (after Stuart, 1865), Native Races, I, 469, 1874.

See also Tosawees

Shoskonees

Shoshonean

Typog. error for Shoshonees -- Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. America, Vol. II, 64, 1860.

See Shoshone, ~~Shoshoni~~

Shoskonesor Shake

Shoshonean

"Shoskonesor Shake:" J.J. Benjamin, when in Los Angeles in 1861, was given the names of a number of Indian tribes, including the 'Shoskonesor Shake' Indians, by a traveler, Charles W. Moeller. - - J.J. Benjamin, 'Drei Jahre in Amerika, 1859-1862.' Hannover, **II**, 136, 1862.

[Probably typographic error for "Shoshone or Snake". - cam]

See Shoshone

Shosones

Shoshones

Shoshonean

"Shosones or Snake Indians": J.J. Benjamin (quoting Chas. W. Moeller, 1861) describes a battle at Timpanoth near Provo (Provo), Utah, between the Shosones or Snake Indians and the Utah Indians (p. 139). On p. 141 he spells the name Choshons. - - J.J. Benjamin, 'Drei Jahre in Amerika, 1859-1862.' II; 139, 141; 1862.

Also written Shoshons on p. 141.

Shosone Indians: Mentioned as attacking emigrant party at headwaters of south fork of Humboldt River ^{Aug. 15, 1851} - - Sacramento Daily Transcript, Feb. 1, 1851.

See Sho-sho-ne

Sho-te-ah

Pomoan

Sho-te-ah: Name used by Po-mo-kē-chah (Potter Valley Pomo) for Stony Ford Pomo. Name means 'easterners'. -- om

An old woman from Stony Ford who said she belonged to this tribe, gave Sho-te-ah as its proper name, but a man from the same tribe called it To-ro-de-he. -- com

Wintoon name

Shothones

Shoshonean

Shothones [= Shoshones]: Spelling by H. J. Coke in Ride over the Rocky Mountains to Oregon and Calif., p. 294, 1852. [~~Contains matter of interest~~ - Supp. 275, 276-277.]
Spelled Shothoucs (typographical error) -- Ibid, p. 275.

See Shoshones

See also Shothoucs, Snakes

Shothouc

Shoshonean

"Shothouc or Snake Tribe", Shothoucs [typographical error for Shothones]: "Formerly occupied the whole of that vast territory lying between the Rocky and the Blue Mountains, and extending northward to the lower fork of the Columbia, and to the south as far as the basin of the Great Salt Lake." -- H. J. Coke, Ride over the Rocky Mountains to Oregon and Calif., p. 275, 1852. [add! matter p 276-277] Spelled Shothones. -- Ibid, p. 294.

Shothoucs. -- Bancroft (after Coke), Native Races, I, 452, 1874.

Shothoucs. -- Hoffman (after Coke), Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIII, p. 296, March 8, 1886.

See Shoshone
See also Shothones, Snakes,

Shotoshërōkōtkērel

Soo-lah'-te-luk

Shotoshërōkōtkērel: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for one of their archaeological village or camp sites, located on west side of Mad River Slough, north of Humboldt Bay. -- L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14 p. 287, 1918.

Site 38 on accompanying map.

See also Miset'

Sho'-tse-yu chut'-te

Sho-mul' po-mah
~~Me-tum-mah~~

Pomoan

Sho'-tse-yu chut'-te: Name ^(meaning 'East end' Village) given me by Pomoan Me-tum'-mah (of Little Lake Valley) for ~~their~~ rancheria about 2 miles east of Willets. Belonged to the Sho-mul' po'-mah. -- can

See also Cotsiu, Chau-te-uh, Shor-te-u

Sho'-tum-ko'-cha

Mewan

Old Hookooeko village in Gallinas Creek valley, on Miller's floor north of San Rafael. Given me by old Hookooeko ~~woman~~. -- can
Written Cotomkotca by Barrett and located 4 1/2 miles north of San Rafael. - Barrett, Ethno-Seg. Lams, 309, 1908.

Sotomcochi: Spelling occurring once in Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Cotomkotca, Sotumcochi

Shoushawnee [Shoshone]

Shoshonean

Shoushawnee: Mentioned at Fort Hall, Idaho, in July, 1839.
--Diary of Asahel Munger and Wife, Oregon Hist. Soc. Quart.,
Vol. 8, No. 4, p. 400, Dec. 1907.

Show-wahk'-ko

Min-ko'-nah chum'-mi

Pomoan

Show-wahk'-ko: Name given me by Pomoan Kah'-tah-we chum'-mi
(of Healdsburg) for rancheria of the closely related
Min-ko'-nah chum'-mi about 8 miles from Healdsburg and
2 miles south of Cozzens, at the junction of Dry and
Pena Creeks.-- *cam*

See also cawákō

Show-'hlah de'-he 'hlab'-be

Winton

• Show-'hlah de'-he 'hlab'-be: Choo-hel'-mem-sel name for their
village at Cook Springs. Told me by members of tribe. *Cham*

Shragoin

Po-lik-lah

• Shragoin. -- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.132, 1891.
"Sugon, Shragoin, Klamath River."

See also Ser-rā-goo-on, Sugon

Shrayg-ron

Yurok

Village on right (north) bank lower Klamath River, Calif. - P.H.
Folsom in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affis. for 1885, 266, 1885.

See also Sri-gon, Sira-goines, Shrir-goin, Ser-a-goins.

Shregegon

Yurok

Shregegon. A Yurok village on lower Klamath r., about a mile above the mouth of Pekwan cr., n. w. Cal.

Sca-goines.--McKee (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 162, 1853. Schre-gon.--Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 138, 1853.

Ser-a-goines.--Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, 282, 1855.

Seragoins.--McKee, op. cit., 193. Ser-a-goins.--Ibid., 194. Serragoin.--Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 422, 1853. Shregegon.--A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1906.

Sira-grins.--McKee, op. cit., 161. Srigon.--Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 44, 1877.

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See Ser-rā'-goo-ōn

Shrir-goin

Yurok

Two villages, upper & lower, of about 150 inhabitants, on lower Klamath River. - Robt. J. Stevens, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1867, 128, 1868.

Ship Mtn. }
Coyote Peak } ?

Written also Ser-a-goins, Ser-ra-goins, Sri-gon, Shrayg-ron,

Shuagil

Chumashan

Shuagil: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Sasguagel

Shuckers

Shoshonean

One branch of the Snake tribe is "the more abject and forlorn tribe of Shuckers, or more generally termed, Diggers and Root eaters, who keep in the most retired recesses of the mountains and streams, subsisting on the most unwholesome food, and living the most like animals of any race of beings."--Adventures of Zenas Leonard, 127, 1904 (reprint from original of 1839). (In general remarks on the Snake Indians, some of whom were encountered in Idaho.)

See also Shoshocoos

Shucu

Chumashan

Shucu. -- Rancheria discovered by Cabrillo in 1542, near the Rincon, Santa Barbara Channel, Calif.-- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863.

Shucu (or Xucu). -- Former Indian village located by Taylor in 1863 "on the Ortega farm, near Rincon Point, southern Calif.-- Bancroft, Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

Shu-kú, Cu-ku.-- Name of ^{former} rancheria at the 'Rincon' on Santa Barbara Channel in language of Mis-ka-na-kan or San Buenaventura. Spanish spelling Shucuw quoted from educated halfbreed.-- MS vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See Shukku

See also Xucu, Xuxu, Xuco, Xuca, Xucer, Pueblo de las Canoas, Chucuu, Chucu, San Mateo

• Shukku

Chumashan

Rancheria ^{near?} ~~of~~ Santa Ynez Mission, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 11, May 4, 1860.

See also Shucu, Xucu, Xuxu, Xuca

Shuku

Chumashan

Shuku. A Chumashan village stated by Indians to have been formerly at the Rincon, Santa Barbara co., Cal. Placed by Taylor near Santa Inés mission.

Pueblo de las Canoas.—Cabrillo, Narr. (1542), in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 181, 1857. **Shucu.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 17, 1863. **Shukku.**—Ibid., May 4, 1860. **Shu-kú.**—Henshaw, Buenaventura

MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. **Xuco.**—Cabrillo, Narr. (1542), in Smith, op. cit., 181. **Xucu.**—Rep. Geog. Surv. W. 100th Mer., VII, 307, 1879.

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Pt. 2, p. 120, 1910

See also Xucu, Shucu, Shukku, Shu-kú, Xuco, Pueblo de las ^{Canoas} Shi-sho-lop? ^{Isa, ta,}

Shukutpupau

Yuman

Shukutpupau: Luiseno name for La Tinaja.--Kroeber,
Shoshonean Dialects of California, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am.
Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, p. 149, 1907.

^a
: Shumeias

Yuke

Tribe on extreme upper waters of Eel river, opposite
Potter Valley, Calif. ^{Overland Monthly, IX, 312-313, 1872 (origid). 6}
Bancroft ^{(after Powers),} Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, ³⁷⁹pp 448, 1874.

Written Chu-mai-a later by Powers, and Tcimáia by
Barrett (Ethno-ling. Com., 247, 1908).

Written Shumeias by Latichet, Ind. Language, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 161, 1877.

Com name for Yuke of Gravelly Valley & mts along Rice Fork &
headwaters of So Eel River (Barrett). = chu-mi-ah-cxin

• Shumairs: Tribe living between North Eel River and South
Eel River.--Majority & Minority Reports, Special Joint
Committee [Calif. Legislature] on the Mendocino War, p. 50,
1860. "Shumaya tribe who lived in Eden Valley", Ibid 49.

See also Shumaya, Shumairs, Chu-mai-a, Chumaya, Tcimáia

Shumig

Athapaskan,
Yurok

Shumig. A former Yurok village on the n. w. coast of California, at Patrick's Point, 5 or 6 m. n. of Trinidad. It was not inhabited in historic times, except as a camp site, but is important in mythology.

Handbook Am. Indians

Pt. 2, p. 560, 1910

Shup

Chumashan

Shup. A former Chumashan village near Carpenteria, Santa Barbara co., Cal., N. of El Rincon.

Cûp.—Henshaw, S. Barbara MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (c=sh).

Handbook Am. Indians

Pt. 2, p. 561, 1910

See also Cûp

Shushaweas

Yokut?

Tribe in vicinity of Mariposa bottoms. +

Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, June 8, 1860.

Probably Yokut village Sekkusne.

Shushuchi

Chumashan

Shushuchi. A former Chumashan village between Pt Conception and Santa Barbara, Cal., in the locality now called La Quemada.

Cu'-cu-tol.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (c=sh).

Handbook Am. Indians

Pt. 2, p. 561, 1910

See also Cú-cu-tci, Susuchi, Quemada

Shu'-ta-mul

Mi-doo stock

Nishinam village on Bear river, Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif. p³¹⁶₁ ~~370~~, 1877.

See also Shootamool

Shutamul

Midu

Shutamul (*Shu'-ta-mul*). A former Nishinam village in the valley of Bear r., which is the next stream n. of Sacramento, Cal.

Shootamool.—Powers in Overland Mo., XII, 22, 1874. **Shu'-ta-mul**.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 316, 1877.

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See Shoo'-ta-mool

Shutaunomanok

SE

Pomoan

Shutaunomanok. A Pomo village on what is known as Buckingham id., in lower Clear lake, Cal. 561

Cho-tan-o-man-as.—Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 110, 1853. Shutaunomanok.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1903 (name in Upper Clear Lake dialect).

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Shutauyomanok

'Ham'-fo

Pomoan

Shutauyomanok: "Koi, Hoyi, Shutauyomanok or Kaubokolai was also on an island, near the outlet of Lower Lake."--Kroeber, Hdbook. Indians Calif., 232, 1925

Shutaunomanok: Name in Upper Clear Lake dialect for Pomo village on Buckingham id.--A. L. Kroeber ~~inf'n~~ inf'n 1903, quoted by Barrett, Hdbook American Indians, 561, 1911.

See Koi'-im-fo

See also cūtaūyamanūk, makhelchel, tuli
Shutaunomanok Shoo'-tow-no'-man-nūk

Shuwalajsho

Chumashan

Shuwalajsho: Former rancheria on coast below Ventura at Cañada de los Alizos [Sycamore Canyon]. Spanish spelling given by educated halfbreed to H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (Henshaw's spelling Cú-wa-la-cu). -- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Cú-wa-la-cu, Shuwalashu

Shuwalashu

Chumashan

Shuwalashu. A former Chumashan village at a place called Cañada de los Alisos, Ventura co., Cal.
Cu'-wa-la-cu.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (*c=sh*).

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 561-2, 1910

See also Cú-wa-la-cu

Shwufum

Kā-nék

Polikla

Shwufum: Given by Kroeber as Karok name for Polikla village of Kā-nék on south side of Klamath just below Tuley Creek.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

Hoo-pah name, Choholchweding, which see.

See Kā-nék

See also Kenek, Choholchweding

SI-SM

Si'ah

Si'-ah: Hoopa name for "Round Valley tribe". Told me in July 1934 by old Mrs. Jask at her home in Hoopa Valley, Calif. - com.

Si'-ah

Athapaskan

Si'-ah: We'-yot (of lower Eel River) name for Tsen-nah'-ken-nes' and other Southern Athapaskan tribes. - Told me by Wylakke Tip, a Tsen-nah'-ken-nes'. - com.

The Weyot tell me also that they call the Bridgeville tribe ^{ket'-tel} (on Van Duzen River)

Si'-ahs. - com

Si'-ah

Si'-ah: Nek'-kan-ni' name for distant unknown tribes. --- *can*

Si'-ah (& Si'-ar)

Athapaskan

Hoilet'ha or h'Wilkut name for tribe on upper Eel and Van Duzen Rivers and to Blocksburg (and Garberville?).

(Not name of tribe but means "far off people"). In this case the name applies to the Lassik tribe, but in other cases to other tribes. Given me by Redwood Creek h'Wilkut. *can*

Si'-ah. - Name given me by old Nekanni' woman for "distant unknown people". - *can*

Siah[s]

Athapaskan

Tribe on tongue of land jutting down between Eel river and Van Dusen Fork, Calif. - Powers, Overland Monthly, IX, 164, Aug. 1872.

(after Powers)
Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, p. 446, 1874;
Vol. III, 563, 1875; Vol. I, p. 360, 1874.
~~Spelled also Sian, Siaws, Siaka.~~

Tribe in Hoopa Valley. - Reft. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1871, 607, 1872; ⁶³⁰ Ibid for 1872, 66, 1872. ¹¹ Ibid for 1874: 73 (110 Siaks in Hoopa Res) 120, 1874. - ¹² Ibid for 1875: 90, 104, 221, 1875. - ¹³ Ibid for 1876: 13-14 (moved from Hoopa Reservation to Mad River) ²⁰⁶, 1876.

Siah. - A. H. Keen, Append. Bates Central Am. West Indies &c, (Stanford's Compend. Geog. & Travel), London, 465, 1878.

See also Siaws, Siaka, Sian, Siah, Sai-az.

Siaka Error for Siahs

Athapaskan

Tribe near schoolhouse in Hoopa Valley in 1871. - Ada M. Welle (teacher), in Reft. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1871, 335, 1872.

See also Siahs, Siaws, Sian, Sai-az.

Si'-a-ko

Village in Russian River valley, Calif. (near Sanel)

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 172, 1877.

See Diego of Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 173 1908.

Siako: "Siako (Russian River Valley)".-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.89, 1891. [Tribe of Kulanapan family.]

Siamse

Siamse: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

"Sians or Siahs"

Athapaskan

^ Band on head waters of Smith^{Del Norte Co.,} River, ^ Calif.

Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Archives III, p139, 1860.

See also Siah, Siaw, Siaka, Sai-az

SIAWS

Athapaskan

Tribe of which 73 were on Hoopa Reservation in 1870. - J. Lewis Spalding in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1870, 82, 1870.

Written also Siahs, Sian, Siaka, Sai-az, Seaws,

Sibagna

Tongvan

Sibagna. A former Gabrieleño ranche-
ria in Los Angeles co., Cal., on the site of
San Gabriel mission (Ried, 1852, quoted
by Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 8, 1860).
Cf. *Toviscanga*.

Handbook Am. Indians

Pt. 2, p. 564, 1910.

Sibanga

Tongva

Shoshonean

One of four distinct idioms ^{spoken at} ~~of~~ [^] San Gabriel mission
in 1811. — ~~From A~~ Mission Record of ~~the~~ California
Indians (1811), Ms. in Bancroft Library, ed. by
Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 8, ^{p. 11,} [^] May 1908, ~~11~~.

"Sibanga"

It is ^{the} name of ^{the} site of San Gabriel itself. It is a local,
not a tribal, appellation, as ^{is} shown by ^{the locative} ending -nga.
Hugo Reid gives Sibagna as ^{the} native name of San Gabriel."

Sibanga: Archivo de la Misión de Santa Barbara, 1811
or 1812. (Extract, Bancroft Library MS 7:124, 1876.)
^{ibid} Kroeber's footnote.

See Sibag-na, siba-gna

• • Sibagna

Tong-va

Shoshonean

Rancheria formerly at San Gabriel, Calif.--Hugo Reid, Los Angeles Star, 1852. (Quoted in Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Jan. 11, 1861.)

Hugo Reid Ms. 1852: Hoffman, Bull. Essex Inst. Vol. 17, p. 2, 1885.

Bancroft (after Reid), Native Races, I, 460, 1874.

Written Siba-gna by Kraeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 142, 1907.

Sibanga: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820. See Sibâpet.

Sibag-na: "Former rancheria at San Gabriel at a great alluvial marsh formerly existing in the washway southwest of the present village, and furnished rich crops of vegetables and grain to the Mission while its buildings ^{over}

See Sibanga

See also Sibâpet, Sibapt, Sibap, Chibanga

[OVER]

Sibâpet

Tong-va

Shoshonean

Sibâpet: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission (218 Indians). Spellings Sibâpet 190 times; Sibâpet 10; Sibapt 7; Sibap 10; Sibanga 4; Chibanga 2.-- Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

See also Sibâpot, Sibag-na, Sibaxet

were going up at the new location. But that body of rich marsh land has all been washed away, leaving only fields of sand and gravel"--Hiram Reid, History of Pasadena, p. 19, 1895.

Sibapot

Name given by Duflot de Mofras for one of 3 'tribes' which formerly lived where Mission San Gabriel now stands. -- Duflot de Mofras, Exploration du Territoire de l'Oregon, I, 349, 1844. Buschmann, Die Sprachen Kizh und Netela. Berlin 4°, p. 502, 1856 (after de Mofras).

Kroeber calls attention to identity of root with Siba-gna of Reid for same place or rancheria. -- Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialect of Calif. 142, 144, 1909.

Latham (after Mofras), Opuscula, 304, 1860 (Childs. loc. 1753?).

De Mofras gen. map (Atlas; Espl. terr. de l'Oregon, des Californies etc. 1844), the words "Tuyubits et Sibapots" are printed extending from the southern part of San Joaquin Valley southward.

Sibapots. -- Hartmann, map 'Californien', Weimar, 1849 (after de Mofras).

SibaxetTong-vaShoshonean

Sibaxet: Burial record from this rancheria under date of Sept. 3, 1785. -- Libros de la Mision de San Gabriel, Copias y Extractos hechos por Thomas Savage por Bancroft Library, 1877. [~~Typographical~~ error for Sibapet, the spelling in the original MS under this date]

See also Sibapet

Sibit

Southern Piute

Shoshonean

Sibit Paiutes. - "A band of Paiutes living west of the Kaibab Paiutes in the neighborhood of St. George on the Virgin River". - Edward Saper, Journ. Am. Folk-lore, vol. 23, p. 466, 1910.

See Shi'v-wits

Sibunga

Sibunga: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (2 Indians, 1798). -- Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

See Sibapet

Sicamne

Mewan

Sicamne: Rancheria mentioned in Libro segundo de Bautismos,
Mision de San José, MS, 1830-1859.

See Zicomne

May be Siakumne?

Sicca

Olhonean

Sicca. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18. 1861.

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Sicca

Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct' 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Sicca: "Rancheria in the vicinity of Guriguri" mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

Sicha

Midoo

"Rancheria de Sicha" on Feather R. below junction with Yuba but N of Hock Farm, on Map of New Helvetia, 1841, in Bancroft, Hist. Calif., IV, 230, 1886.

See also Se'sum, Teeshums, Sishu

·Sichican

Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif.

-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861, Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Sichican: Indian "family" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Francisco Mission. Ssatumnuna a rancheria of this family was located 3 leagues S of Pt. San Pedro on San Francisco Peninsula.--Mision de San Francisco, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1776-1810.

·Si-cho-kuk

To-kub'-be ke'ah

Athapaskan

·Si-cho-kuk: Former large village of To-kub'-be tribe on South Fork Eel River near present bridge in deep valley just SW of Garberville (bridge on road to Brice land). Told me by George Burt, Lolahnkōk. - C.M.

Sichqui

1 ^{for ranchero}
Spellings in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (6 Indians): Sitchiqui; Sitchaqui; Sichqui; Sixqui.-- Mission San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Sitchiqui, Sitchaqui, Sixqui

Sicomnes

Midoo

Tribe mentioned by Vallejo as under treaty of Dec. 1837.-
Bancroft (after Vallejo), Hist. Calif., IV, 73, 1886.

See Sekumne

Sicomyomi

menan?

Miyakma?

One of the tribes or bands north of San Francisco Bay against whom an expedition under Salvador Vallejo was sent in March 1843.--Bancroft (after Vallejo), Hist. Calif., IV, ~~362~~-363, 1886.

See Sotoyome? Lakahyome?

Si-cope

Patwin

Wintoon

Patwin village in bend of Sacramento River east of 5-mile House. -
W.S. Green in J.H. Rogers' Colusa County History, 30, 1891.

Sic,pats

Sic,pats: Rancheria of San Miguel Mission, beyond the rancheria called Pel, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission (11 Indians). Spellings: Sic,pats 5 times; Sicpath 1; Sicpazth 1; Zcizpac, Sipcats.-- Mission de San Miguel, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1792-1862.
Spelled Sipcass in Book of Deaths same mission.

See also Sicpath, Sicpazth, Zcizpac, Sipcass

Sicquilt

Ennesen

Sicquilt: Rancheria of the Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission. Spellings Sicquilt ; Sicquilti (Ch) ; Sicquit.-- Mission La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Sicsicii

Sicsicii: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos,
Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Sicsicquinictoi

• Sicsicquinictoi: Spelling in San José Mission Register
(1 woman)-- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José
Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando]
Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Sicumnes (~~How can this be different from Secumnes?~~)

new - 140

Tribe or subtribe on east side of lower Sacramento River, Calif.

Name given J. D. Dana in 1841 by John A. Sutter of Sutter's Fort.

Word for water 'kik' (= keek). - Hale, *Expl. U.S. Expl. Exped.* 630, 1846; Bancroft, *Native Races*, I, 450, 1874.

The name as printed by Hale (Sicumne) lacks a syllable and is confusing.

It would be unhesitatingly referred to Secumne, a Midcoo tribe, but for the

fact that Dana gives the word for water as kik (= keek), which in the

Midcoo tribes it is mem or mom. One must therefore assume that a

syllable was dropped & that Si'-a-kum'-ne was meant.

Written Sicumne by Bancroft, *Native Races*, III, 649, 1875.

~~See also Secumne, Sicumne, Sekumne,~~

~~Is this not the same as ^{see} Si'-ă-kum'-ne?~~

Si' de'-he

Ko'-roo

Winton

(Rancheria

• Si' de'-he: } About a mile north of Kah'-chil on same (W)
side of River ("Wolfam Place"). -- cum

Sidocaw Pi-Utes

Shoshonean

Band on Humboldt lake and river. Numbered about 800 in 1866. - ^{F. Campbell} ~~H.A. Felt~~ in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1866, 119, 1866.

See Siduka

See also Say-do-carah, Si-do-ka, Saidyuka, ~~Shingdikos~~, Saidukas

Sidume

Miduan

Sidume: Possible typographical error for Sisum, but may be Sekumne.-- "Californien. . . aus dem Leben des Heinrich Lienhard", p. 162, 1898.
Spelling Sisum given on pp. 167, 173 & 295.

Siicumne = Siakumne Mewko

Mewan

Bancroft, Native Races, III, 649, 1875.

To be sharply distinguished from the Midco Secumne = Sekumne.

See ^{also} Siyakumna, Si-a-kum-ne, Siaa-kumna, Sagehon-nis, Sikayumna.

Si-ee

Patwin

Wintoon

Patwin village "at the bend [of Sacramento River] at the upper end of Judge Hastings' land, + was so called because there was no timber to obstruct the view of the plains" (name meaning 'view'). - W.S. Green in J.H. Rogers' Colusa County History, 30, 1891.

See also Si-i, Si-yi.

Siele

Siele: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos,
Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Si-elth

Po-lik-lah

Si-elth, Si-alth.-- Po-lik-lah name for their village on
N bank Klamath River about 6 miles from mouth of river
and opposite village of Tu-rep on S bank. -- Lucy Thompson,
To the American Indian, pp. 193, 202, 203, 1916.

[Note: Not to be confused with Sy-ah (Shaa) about 24 miles
further up the river and on opposite bank.]

See Să- eh^{ch} (Să-ēs^{ch}?)

See also Shaitl, Schaitl, Si-alth

Siemne

Siemne: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos,
Mision de San José, MS, 1797-1830.

See Ciemne

Siernit

Siernit: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La
Soledad Missicn, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft
Library, 1878.

Verrano?

"Sierra or Caruana"

Tribe at Tejon in 1862. ^{Mentioned in} ~~Ref.~~ ^{Comm.} ^{Ind. Affs.} for
1862, 324-325, 1863, quoted by Bancroft, Native Races,
I, 458, 1874, under spellings Sierras or Caruanas.

Sierra Mewuk

Mewan

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California,
Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p. 339, June 1907.

Name used for the tribes inhabiting the Sierra Nevada and foothills
= mewuk subfamily.

Sigchi

Chumashan

Sigchi: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Barbara, 1786-1825, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Note: Error in Pinart's copy. Spelling in original MS is Siugtu.

See also Siujtu? Siuche, Siugchi,

Luiseno

Sigibi

Sigibi: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Sagivit.

Siguasi

Siguasi: Rancheria mentioned (in 1812) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Siguaya

Chumashan

Siguaya: Rancheria "in the mountain" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (31 Indians). Spellings: Siguaya 5 times; Sigauia; Sihuaya 5; Siiguaya; Siuhaya 3; Siiuaya; Suiguia; Yiguaya 2; Ciguaya.--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

See also Seguaya

Siguecin

Chumashan

Siguecin: Rancheria 4 leagues S of Cuia which is 4 leagues E of Lisahua and 27 leagues NE of Santa Inés Mission, Calif., visited by Zalvidea in 1806.---
Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 48, 1885 (after Zalvidea's MS Diary.)

See also Siguicon, Sigueco, Siguecom, Sihuecon, Ziuycon

Sigua

Sigua: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, MS, no title or date.

See Saguiya

Siguicon

Chumashan

Siguicon: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (14 Indians). Spellings: Siguicon 4 times; Siguecom, Sigueco, Siguiccomo, Siguijacono, Siguecón, Siguiecono, Sihuicon, Siuicon 4; Siuecóno.--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

See also Siguecin, Sihuicom, Sihuicomó, Ziuycon

Siguiemit

Yokut?

Siguiemit: Rancheria "in the Tular", 'tule' [tule marshes] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -? MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Siguilt

Siguilt: Rancheria of the ~~Pagssim~~ mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (2 Indians, 1798).--
Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Siguisnil

Yokut?

Siguisnil: Rancheria "in the Tular", 'tule' [tule marshes] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?
MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Sigusumné

Sigusumné: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos,
Mision de San José, MS, 1797-1859.

See Siusumne

Sī'-gwets [= Se'-gwets]

Ner-er'-ner

Poliklan

Sī'-gwets: Polikla name for former settlement on south
side Redwood Creek Lagoon, a little north of Orick.--
T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs.
Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 207, 262,
May 31, 1920.

Sihetal Daal

Yokut

.Sihetal Daal: Hometwoli site on south shore Kern Lake,
called Pohalin Tinliu in Yauelmani. --Kreeber, Hdbk.
Inds. Calif., 478, 1925.

Sihipi

Sihipi. A former Chumashan village
near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara
co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18,
1861.

Chumashan

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See also Simi

Sihimi

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

See also Simi, Simí, Seme

Si-'hlo-me 'hlab'-be

Wintoon

- Si-'hlo-me 'hlab'-be: Choo-hel'-mem-sel name for ^{their} village about 1/4 mile above Kah-tēt'-no kah'-pah, which is about 1 1/2 miles above Pok-ke 'hlab'-be, which is 1/4 mile above junction of Indian Creeks. Told me by members of tribe.-- *can*

Sihuaya

Chumashan

Sihuaya: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Siguaya

Sihuhuil

Chumashan(?)

Sihuhuil: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, MS, 1799-1804.

Sihuicom

Sihuicom. A former Chumashan village near Santa Barbara, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863.

Chumashan

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Sihuicom

Chumashan

Sihuicom: Rancheria tributary to Santa Barbara Mission, Calif.—Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Sihuicon: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825. See Siguicon.

Sihuicon

Sihuicon.-- Mentioned by Tapis in 1803 as large rancheria of the **Tulares** with whose people the natives of the rancherias in the vicinity of Santa Ynez Mission were accustomed to have dealings.-- Estevan Tapis, letter to Arrilliga, June 30, 1803 (Copy in Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara, VIII, p. 180, Bancroft Library, 1877).

"Sihuecon," Sihuicomó or Ziuycon?-- "Rancheria to whom neophytes of Santa Ynez Mission belong, according to books of Baptism."-- Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos, made for Bancroft Library, 10, 1877,

Sihuicom: Rancheria mentioned in Santa Ynez Mission Records (1 Indian). Spellings: Sihuicom in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Ynez, MS, 1804-1866;

(OVER)

See also Siguecin, Sihuicomo, Ziuycon

Siiguaya

Chumashan

Siiguaya, Siiuaya: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Siguaya

Suicon in Register of Santa Ynez Mission, MS, 1803-1810.
(Book 17, Parochial Church of Santa Barbara).M

Sijulcuy

Chumashan

Sijulcuy: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Buenaventura, MS, 1782-1808.

See Sisulcui.

Sisjulciy: Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission Calif.-- Taylor, Calif Farmer, July 24, 1863. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Sikayumna or Siyakumna (Si-ä-kum-ne) Mewan

Tribe occupying the country between Stanislaus River and French Camp Creek, with principal rancheria at Knight's Ferry, called Chapaircy. - Ill. Hist. San Joaquin Co., Calif. 1890.

See Si-ä-kum-ne &c

Sikingchwungmitahding

Athapaskan

Sikingchwungmitahding: "Chilula" (Hwilkut) name for their village on east side of Redwood Creek, shown on Kroeber's map about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Minor Creek.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 138, map p 139, 1925

See Sik'-king'-choo-mă-tah^{'ch}-ting

also
See [^]Sikkin^htcwũmittadiñ

Sikitipuc

Sikitipuc. A former Chumashan village near Santa Inés mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Chumashan

Handbook Am. Indians

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Sikitipuc

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to Santa Ynez Mission, Calif.-Taylor,
Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. · Bancroft (after Taylor),
Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Sik-ke'-ne

Mew'wah

Mewan

Village in Mariposa foothills a mile or 1½ mile S or SE
of Colorow' (= Colowado) toward Bear Creek. - Told me by
Colorow' George and chief ^{Kelly} Kelly. - C. M. R.

Sik'-king'-choo-mă-tah^{'ch}-ting

Athapaskan

Sik'-king'-choo-mă-tah^{'ch}-ting: Hwilkut village on east side Redwood Creek; given me as about 2 miles below Tom Bair's place on Minor Creek.--

See also Sikkiñtcwûñmittadiñ, Sikingchwungmitahding,

Sikkiñtcwûñmitta'diñ

Athabaskan

Sikkiñtcwûñmitta'diñ [Sik'-king'-tshwung-mīt-ta'-ding].--
"Chilula" name for village, now occupied, in Bald Hills.
(NW quarter Section 21. Township 7, N, Range 3 E).--Home
of Tom, a famous blind medicine man.-- P. E. Goddard,
Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Vol. 10,
No. 6, p. 276, ²⁵April 1914.

See Sik'-king'-choo-mă-tah^{'ch}-ting
See also Sikingchwungmitahding

Sik-kow

Tribe on White River, Tulare Co., Calif. (near present Toll House, above town of White River). Given me by Juan Immetrio, a Yowlmanne. Spelled also Se-kow.

See also Se-kow

Si'-klab-by

Chen'-po-sel

Wintoon

Old Win rancheria in High Valley, west of Long Valley (between Long Valley and Clear Lake). Told me by Chen'-po-sel Win.-cam.

Sikutip

Chumashan

Sikutip: Former rancharia at SW border of cienega at Santa Barbara.
John P. Harrington in S. I. Misc. Colls. vol. 78, No. 1^{p. 109} (Exple. + Field work S. I. in 1925) Mar.
or April 1926.

Silacomap

Silacomap: Rancheria mentioned in San Antonio Mission Books
MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878

See Tsilacomap

See also Tsilacomap

• Si'lala

Pomo

Old Village site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, on N bank of McNab creek which joins Russian river just N of Largo. Was on "old" John Knight ranch ~~and~~ short distance W of Russian river.

From si, ?, and la'la, in the middle.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^{Arch. & Eth.} vol. 6, 173, Feb. 1908

Silclamne

represented

Tribe formerly at Mission San Juan Bautista.-- Hist. Monterey Co., 146, 1881.

Silelamne: Tribe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (64 Indians).--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Silegini

Silegini: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, 1814.

See Slegini

Silepum

Silepum: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (1 Indian).--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

Sileunat

Sileunat: Place in which rancheria Eyiloas was located.
Mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan
Bautista, MS, 1797-1832.

See Eyulahuas.

Silimastus

Silimastus. A former Chumashan village near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Chumashan

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Silimastus

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif.--Taylor
Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor),
Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

or Silimastux.

Silimastux, -- Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mis-
sion. -- Archivos de la Mision de La Purissima Concepcion
10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Silimastus: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms,
San Luis Obispo Mission (4 Indians). Spellings: Silimas-
tus; Chilimacstusú; Chilimaxtùsu, Chilimustusu.-- Mision
de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-
1823.

See also Chilimacstusú, Chilimaxtùsu, Chilimustusu

Silimastus

Chumashan

Silimastus: Rancheria mentioned in La Purissima Mission
Records (66 Indians). Spellings: Silimastus 25 times,
Silimastuz 26, Silimast 4; in Register, 1799-1804; Sili-
mastus 4 in Register, 1804-6; Silimastus or La Espada
in Register, 1814; Silimastus or Espada; Silimactus or
Espada; Silismastus, Silimastus in Register, 1822;
Silimastux in Book of Baptisms, 1788-1834.

Silimi

Silimi. A former Chumashan village near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Chumashan

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Silimit

Chumashan

Silimit.-- Former rancheria on island of Limú [Santa Cruz] "to which neophytes of Santa Ynez Mission belonged according to books of baptism."-- From extracts from Archivo de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos, p. 12, Bancroft Library, 1877.

[Note: Probably same as rancheria of Cilimi which occurs on same list. Henshaw locates the rancheria of Siliwihi on Santa Rosa. May possibly be same rancheria].

Silimi.-- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission.-- Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS, Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Silimi.-- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission.-- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Also Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

[OVER]

See also Cilimi, Siliwihi

Silimi: Rancheria" of the islands" mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records (29 Indians).--Registers, 1799-1804; 1804-6, 1814, 1822; Book of Baptisms, 1799-1804.

Island

Silimit: Rancheria mentioned in Santa Ynez Mission Records (1 Indian). Spellings: Silimit, Cilimi in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Ynez, MS, 1804-1866; Silimit in Register of Santa Ynez, MS, 1803-1810 (Book 17, Archives of the Parochial Church of Santa Barbara).

Silino

Chumashan

Silino. A former Chumashan village near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Silino

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif.—Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

Siliquin

Siliquin: Rancheria "near Arroyo Grande" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission, MS, 1772-1823.

See Chliquin

Silisne

Silisne. A former Chumashan village near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Chumashan

Silisne

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif.-Taylor,
Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. 'Bancroft, (after Taylor),
Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

Si'-li-wi-hi

Chumashan

Si'-li-wi-hi--- Former rancheria on Santa Rosa Island W
of harbor.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary obtained at
San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844,
Bureau Ethnology.

See also Siliwihi

Siliwihi

Siliwihi. A former Chumashan village on Santa Rosa id., coast of California, E. of the harbor.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Chumashan

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Siljuau, Siljua

Siljuau, Siljua: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, MS, no title or date.

See Sellehuá.

Silongkoyo

Mi-doo

Maidu village ^{at or near Quincy,} Plumas Co., Calif.

Dixon, The Northern Maidu, map plate 38, 1905.

·Silongkoyo

Midu

Silongkoyo. A former Maidu village at Quincy, Plumas co., Cal.—Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xvii, map, 1905.

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Silpaleels or Saughpileels

Chumashan

Tribe around Santa Barbara Mission, Calif.

Gatschet, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append. H. p333, 1876

Silpalils. — Gatschet: Archeology [Wheeler] Survey W. 100th
Merid. Vol. VII, 419, 1879.

See also Salpilel, Salpalil, Saughpileel, Silpalils.

Silpoponemew

Chumashan

Silpoponemew. A former Chumashan village at San Antonio, about 4 m. from Santa Barbara mission, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860.

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Silpoponemew

Geog. Name

Chumashan

Silpoponemew. -- Indian name for San Antonio [Creek?]
4 miles from Santa Barbara Mission.-- A.S. Taylor, Calif.
Farmer, Vol. 13, May 4, 1860. (Information obtained by
Fr. Timeno, 1856, from Christian Indian, 80 yrs. old).

• Sil-wi'-dal-ko-de

Wintoon proper

Wintoon

• Sil-wi'-dal-ko-de: Village on east side McCloud River
a little below a point opposite the entrance to the
Fish Hatchery grounds.--Told me by McCloud River
Wintoon. - C.H.M.

Simbalakees *Error for Timbalakees*

Mewan

Tribe in Sonoma Co., Calif.

Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol. 1, p³⁶²⁻_^ 363, 1874.

See Temblek, Timbalakees,

Simela

We-shum' tat'-tah

Yuki

'Simela: Spelling for rancheria occurring once in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Possibly same as Tamalsimela occurring 6 times in same book of Baptisms.]

Ci'-mēla [pronounced Shi'-mālah]. -- Old village of main "Wappo Area" on NE bank Russian River about 1 mile N of present Alexander valley village and about 5 mi. NE of Healdsburg. -- Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol. Vol. 6, 265, 271, Feb. 1908.

See also Ci' 'mēla , Tamalsimela? ɔssōkōwī

Simi

Chumashan

Rancheria formerly on " present rancho of Simi", ^{region.} in San Buenaventura,
--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, July 24, 1863. Bancroft (after
Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

.Name on map of Los Angeles district, Calif., 1800-30,
located a little south of Santa Clara River and not far
from the coast. --Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 352, 1885.

Simi

Named as a rancho in Santa Barbara district in 1802. --

Ibid, II, ^{112, 173, 354} 111, 1885; in 1831, Ibid III, 656ft. note, 1885

^{in 1820, II, 337;}

See also Sihimi, Simi, Seme, Chimii, Shimi, Shimi

Card 2

Simi

Chumashan

Simi: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fer-
nando Mission (9 Indians, 1803). Spellings: Simi 6 times
Simii 1. --Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-
1855.

Simi

Chumashan

Simi. A former Chumashan village, said by Indians to have been situated on the Rancho of Simi, Ventura co., Cal. Cf. *Somo*.

Ci-mi'-i.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. Simi.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 24, 1863.

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See also Ci-mí-i, Simí, Shimiyi

Sim'-me-o-lā-le-e-sā'-to-mon

Nōm'-lak-ke

Winton

Sim'-me-o-lā-le-e-sā'-to-mon: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village on Owens Creek (creek that passes Paskenta store) in little valley beyond a hill, about 1-1/2 miles above Paskenta store. — *Chum.*

SimojuevesShoshonean

Simojueves.--Julius Froebel states that while at a place below Tucson, in 1854, a Cocoparicopa told him that "the Pimas & the Cocomaricopas had agreed with 2 other tribes, the Cocopá & the Quejuen, to maintain themselves by agriculture; & that 5 other tribes, less peacefully disposed, the Apaches, Macjave, Simojueves, Comedás, & Cuchian, were their confederate enemies." --Julius Froebel: Seven Years' Travel in Central America, Northern Mexico, & Far West, 511, 1859.

See Chemeweve

SimomoChumashan

Simomo (*Si-mo'-mo*). An important and populous Chumashan village formerly N. of the estero near Pt Mugu, Ventura co., Cal. Perhaps the same as Somo.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

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Si-mó-mo

Chumashan

Si-mó-mo: Former rancheria near Mugu Point. There were 3 rancherias close together here: Mu-wú at mouth of estero [Mugu Laguna]; Si-mó-mo, very large rancheria N of estero and Wi-hat-sét, large rancheria at Punta pedregosa [Stony point]. No man or woman who moved out of Si-mó-mo could ever return.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language obtained at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Simomo

Simotakiktem

Shoshonean

Simotakiktem: "Cahuilla" clan or village about 6 miles south of Agua Caliente.-- Lucile Hooper, The Cahuilla Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 16, p. 355, 1920.

Sinacupub

Sinacupub: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (5 Indians). Spellings Sinacupub twice; Sinacopot; Sinnaocopal.-- Mission de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Sinathreha

Sinathreha: Tribe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (4 Indians, 1812, 1817). Spellings: Sinathreha, Sinatheha, Sinatreha, Sinathre. Yaucang is spoken of as a rancheria of this tribe.--Mission de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Sincitthre

Sincitthre: "Tulareño" rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (1 Indian, 1816).--
Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS,
1797-1832.

Sincsin

Chumashan

Sincsin. -- Former rancheria on island of Limú [Santa Cruz] "to which neophytes of Santa Ynez Mission belonged according to books of baptism."-- From extracts from Archivo de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos, p. 12, Bancroft Library, 1877.

[Typographical error for Siucsiu, given in original Mission records]

Sineminne

Sineminne: Rancheria mentioned (1821) in Libro segundo de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1804-1843.

Sing-ah'-buz-ze

Monache Pinte village formerly on Lone Pine Creek (on sand wash above or west of present town). Told me by Lone Pine Monache. - Chm

So Pinte

Lone Pine Cr. is Sang-wah'-ä-hö'b + Mo-ko'-be-hö'b

• Singaw-to

Mewan

Tribe signing treaty on Mariposa River, March ~~17~~ 1851,
~~April 29, 1851~~. -- McKee, Barbour & Wozencraft, Senate Ex. Doc
1, 32nd. Cong., 1st. Sess. ^{Part III,} 484, 1851; also, Rept. Ind. Commr. for 1851, 222, 1851.

See also Segantes ^(Si-yan-tes) and Li-yan-to (other spellings by same
Commissioners).

See Si-ang'-ah-se, Segante &c

Sinicon

Sinicon. A former Chumashan village
near Santa Barbara, Cal. — Taylor in Cal.
Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863.

Chumashan

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· Sinicon

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to Santa Barbara Mission, Calif.

--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863. 'Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

· Sin-ken'-ne

[See Sinkyone]

Athapaskan

· Sin-ken'-ne: Name of 'tribe' or language north or northeast of upper Mattole region, Humboldt Co., Calif. - apparently on west side of Elk Mts. Ridge. Told me by George Burt a full blood Kolahukok.
can

Needs more information.

See Sinkyone

Sinkine

Athapaskan

See Sinkyone.

Soldard in Handbook Am. Indians, Pt. 1, 761, 1907.

See Sinkyone

Sin'-kōk kéah-hahng

Kah'-to

Athapaskan

- Sin'-kōk kéah hahng: To-chil'-pe kéah-hahng (=Kahto) name
for Jackson Valley (=including Branscomb) branch of
Kahto tribe. Told me by Kahto To-chil'-pe kéah-hahng.--
Cham.

Sinkyone

Athapaskan

Tribe in valley of Eel River, Humboldt Co., Calif.

Goddard in Handbook Am. Indians, I, 109, 1907.

Tribe west of the Lassik. - Goddard, Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, XIX, 133, 1906.

Sinkyone Notes - Gladys Ayer Nomland [u.c. pub. Arch. & Eth. Vol. 36, No. 2, 149-178, pl. & map.
[1935.]

See also Sinkine

Extinct California Indian Tribe Had Quaint Customs

BERKELEY, Jan. 27. — Strange customs of an Indian tribe of northern California, the last full-blooded member of which died in 1929, were revealed today through research by the University of California.

The tribe, known as the Sinkyones, inhabited southern Humboldt and northwestern Mendocino Counties in the northern rugged portion of the State. The last fullblood Sinkyone, Jack Woodman, died in September of 1929. Only part-breeds remain of the tribe that once practiced some of the strangest social taboos discovered by man.

STUDENT GATHERS DATA

Material on the Sinkyones was gathered by Gladys Ayer Nomland, graduate student in the department of anthropology, who made two extended trips to the land of the tribal fathers, and who has released a pamphlet on the Sinkyone Indians through the University Press.

Among the curious customs of the Indians, it was learned that every good Sinkyone was supposed to remain quiet in speech and manner for five days after the birth of a child. Otherwise, bad luck would result. Only a man was permitted to cook fresh meat, the women being allowed to cook only the smoked or dried variety.

The average Sinkyone hunter was a good shot with rocks, throwing them by hand rather than with a sling. He was also adept with a bow and arrow, killing many large birds by one or the other method. His

manner of fishing was novel, according to the legend. He used a poisoned plant root to change the nature of the water and stupefy the fish, which were then caught with ease.

The Sinkyones had, also, a number of rigid taboos. Brothers and sisters could not speak directly to each other unless obliged to do so, and then they had to speak slowly and seriously, never laughing or joking together.

TALK RESTRICTED

A woman could not talk to her son-in-law except through a third person, and whenever she passed him, she held her buckskin blanket before her face. A girl, however, could speak to her father-in-law, but had to talk very little, very slowly, and very seriously.

A girl child could be given by a debtor in payment of a bill, and was usually reared to marriageable age by the wife of the creditor, after which she became the bride of the creditor's son.

Apparently the coming of the white man was a sad event for the Sinkyones. Sally Bell, a tribeswoman, describes the event, known as the massacre of Needle Rock, in which her family was wiped out by the whites, with no apparent provocation.

Sinkyone

Athapaskan

Sinkyone. An Athapascan group formerly living on the lower part of the South fork of Eel r., Humboldt co., Cal., having settlements on Bull and Salmon crs. They also held the country down to the coast at Shelter cove and s. to Usal. This section has been popularly known as the Usal (a Pomo term), that on Bull cr. and South fork as the Lolanko (from the name of a locality). They lived for a time on Smith River res., afterward being transferred to Hoopa res. on Trinity r., from which place a few survivors returned in the early seventies and are now living near their old homes. They lived in conical houses of bark, dressed much as the tribes about them, and made baskets by twining. They burned their dead. They differed but little from the Wailaki in language. 576 (P. E. G.)
Bay-ma-pomas.—Tobin in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1857, 405, 1858.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 576, 1910

Written Sinkine by Laddard in his article on Lassik, Handbook Am. Inds. Pt. 1, 761, 1907.

See also Usal, Yusal, Sinkine, Sin-ken'-ne.

Sin-nal'-is-sah

A village on South Fork of Kern in Kern Valley (possibly on main Kern) Calif.

Name given me by a Yanelmanne (Juan Immertio, whose wife came from this village). - cum

Probably same as Pitannisuk.

See also Pitannisuk

Sinnaocopal

Sinnaocopal: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Misión de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Sinacupub.

Sinnaotai

Sinnaotai: Rancheria mentioned ⁽¹⁸¹⁷⁾ in Libro de Bautismos, Mision
de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822

Si-noi'-toi

Nōm'-lak-ke

Wintoon

Si-noi'-toi: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to
their village on top of low hill by spring about 1/4
mile north of Si'-wi-el'-toi (which was on McCarty Creek),
and about 3-3/4 miles south of Elder Creek.-- *cm.*

Sinox

Chumashan(?)

Sinox, Sinojs: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in
Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS,
1786-1825.

See Snojoso

Sin Tache (or Ton Tache)

a band or subtribe of Taches found on the ^{west part of} Tun, ^{Yokut stock} bar separating Tache
(or Tulare) Lake from the southern Ton Tache Lake, by Lt. Geo. H. Derby
in May 1850, & said by him to number about 100. - Derby, Recon-
naissance of Tache Lake, Senate Ex. Doc. 110, 32^d Congress, 1st session, 1862.
The village was on West side of inlet.

Tonatachs: Rancheria of the Tulares. 4 Indians baptized
1839.-- Mision San Buenaventura, Libro de Bautismos,
1783-1822, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878

See also Tonatachs, Tunctache, Ton Taches

Sinyaupichkara

Yuman

Sinyaupichkara: Diegueno name for San Dieguito. Luiseno name, Unoy.--Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Archl & Ethn., Vol. 4, p. 149, 1907.

Siocotchmin

Siocotchmin. A Costanoan village situated in 1819 within 10 m. of Santa Cruz mission, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 5, 1860.

Olhonean

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· Sio Cotchin

· Sio Cotchin^m

Olhonean

Rancheria formerly near Santa Cruz Mission, Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 8, April 5, 1860; Reprinted in Historical Mag. VIII, 69, Feb. 1864; Bancroft, Native Races, Vol. I, 454, 1874.

· Sioqtun' [Seoch^{ch}toon']

Chumash

Santa Barbara tribe. — W. J. Hoffman, Bull. Essex Inst., vol. 17, p. 29, 1885. Ihr

The band about the Cathedral Oaks was Smú'witsh; that nearer the coast, at the Parterre, Sagipili' [Sah^{ch}pele'] Ibid 29.

See also Seo^{ch}toon', Seyuktoon, Ciyuktun

Siotu

Chumashan

Siotu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Siujtu

Sip anum

Olhonean

Sip anum. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Sip anum

Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native
Races, I, 453, 1874.

Sip anum: Rancheria of the Puichon tribe.--Mision de San
Francisco. Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1776-1810.

Sipcass

Sipcass: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Deaths, San
Miguel Mission, MS, 1797-1861.

See Sic, pats

Sipieyesi

Sipieyesi: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission (20 Indians, 1820, 1821). Spellings: Sipieyesi 7 times; Sipieiesi 3.-- Mision Santa Cruz, Libro de Bautismos, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Sipieiesi

Siplichiquin

Olhonean

Siplichiquin. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Siplichiquin

Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif. -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

in San Bruno

Siplichiquin: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Francisco (11 Indians). Spellings: Siplichiquin, Siplichi, Chipisclin, Chiplisclin; Spanish name San Bruno.--Mision de San Francisco, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1776-1810.

See also Chipisclin, Chiplisclin

Sipuc

Chumashan

Sipuc, Sipucu.-- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission. -- Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Sipuca.--Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission. (two leagues from Santa Rosa Rancho).-- A.S. Taylor, California Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Same spelling Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races I, 459, 1874.

Sipuc: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records. (12 Indians).-- Registers, 1799-1804; 1804-6.

Sipuca

Chumashan

Sipuca. A former Chumashan village near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.--Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Siputca

Olhonean

Siputca: Rancheria of tribe Guemelentos or Puichon, and "family" Saucon, located at mouth of San Francisquito Arroyo. Spellings: Siputca, Ssipudea, Ssipputca, Sseputca, Ssiputca.--Mision de San Francisco, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1776-1810. (also Chiputca de Nacion Chatnòn.)

Siquirionals

Yokut?

Siquirionals.-- One of a number of tribes that "roamed from the Tuolumne to Kings River and the Tejon, on the E of the San Joaquin, the Tulare Lakes and in the Sierra Nevada, as stated by Lieut. Beale in 1856." -- A.S. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, No. 16, June 8, 1860.

Siquirionals.--Bancroft, Native Races, I, 456, 1874..

See also Piquirionals, Piquirinals

Sira-grins (or Sca-goines)

Yurok

Band ^{of Poh-lik tribe} on Lower Klamath, Calif.

McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 161, 1853.

Spelled Sca-goines on p. 162.

See also Sira-goines, Schre-gm, Sri-gon, Shrir-goin, Serra-goin, Sca-goines ec

Sirkhintaruk

Given by Kroeber as synonymous with Sargentaruk, which is of course correct, but erroneously placed at Point Sur. ~~The~~ Sargentaruk was a rancheria high up on Carmel River. The village at Point Sur was Kak'-koon'-tah-rook, as told me by an old woman who formerly lived there and now lives at Monterey, where I interviewed her in 1906. See Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pub. Arch. & Eth. vol. 8, 20, 1908.

See also Sargentaruk (= Sargent's Ranch)

Sisa

Chumashan

Sisa (Sis'-á). A large Chumashan village formerly in a canyon near Santa Paula, Ventura co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 24, 1863; Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

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Sisa

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission, Calif.

--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, July 24, 1863. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Sizá or Sisá.-- Rancheria of Mission San Buenaventura.-- From Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p. 27, 1877

Sis'a': Large and populous rancheria formerly in Santa Paula Canyon, S Ventura Co.-- MS Vocabulary Obtained By H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

(Spanish spelling, Sis ah, quoted by Henshaw from an an (over)

See also Sizá, Sisá, Sis a, Sis ah,

Sisabanonase

Chumashan

Sisabanonase: Rancheria mentioned once (1786) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

Sisabanonase: Rancheria formerly tributary to Santa Barbara Mission, Calif.--Bancroft (after Taylor, Aug. 21, 1863), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Sissabanonase

educated halfbreed.)

Sisá: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (45 Indians). --Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808.

Sisahiahut

Chumashan

Sisahiahut. A former Chumashan village near Santa Barbara, Cal.—Taylor quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 459, 1874.

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Sisahiahut

Chumashan

Rancheria formerly near ^{or tributary to} ~~site of~~ Santa Barbara Mission, Calif.—Bancroft (after Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Aug. 21, 1863) Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Lisakua, Lisakuatō ?

Siscastac

Olhonean

Siscastac. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Siscastac

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif.—Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Siscástac: Rancheria near La Asumpcion mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810

Ayala's Puerto de la Asumpcion = Southampton Bay.

Sisguasa

Sisguasa: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

Sis'-hlab-be

Winton

• Sis'-hlab-be: Choo-hel'-mem-sel name for ^{their} village about 3 miles ~~from~~ Koo-lah-'hlab-be which is on Little Stony Creek, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of junction with Indian Creek. Told me by members of tribe.--cm

Sishu

? Midoo

Sishu. -- Tribe of wild Indians or Gentiles in lower Sacramento valley in country E of San Joaquin & Sacramento rivers. Population in Nov. 1846, 103 (54 males & 49 females). -- E. A. Gatten's Census of Indian Population made for John A. Sutter's Report to Sec'y of State, Dec. 20, 1847. In Documents for the Hist. of Calif., MS, Bancroft Library.

Sishu. -- Bancroft [after Sutter], Native Races, I, 450, 1874.

See also Sesun, Teeshum, Sicha, Sishu

Sishuohuo

Chumashan (?)

Sishuohuo: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records (4 Indians). Spellings: Sishuohuo 4 times in Register, 1799-1804; Sisuou in Register, 1814; Sisuou twice in Register 1822.

Sisichii

Chumashan

Sisichii. A former Chumashan village in "Dos Pueblos," near Santa Barbara, Cal. (Taylor quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 459, 1874.) Cf. *Lisuchu*, *Sisuchi*.

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Klamath

Population at Klamath Agency, Oregon.—Ind
Laws and Treaties, Vol. I (Laws), p. 1035

Sisichii

Chumashan

Former rancheria located by Taylor (Calif. Farmer, Aug. 21, 1863), ^[ranchero] on Dos Pueblos.—Bancroft, Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Sisuchi?

• Sisitcanogna

Tongva

Sisitcanogna. A former Gabrieleño rancheria in Los Angeles co., Cal., at a locality later known as Pear Orchard.—Ried (1852) quoted by Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 8, 1860.

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Tongva

Shoshonean

• Sisitcanogna

Rancheria formerly ^{at Pear Orchard,} ~~in~~ Los Angeles CO., Calif.--Hugo Ried, Los Angeles Star, 1852. (Quoted in Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Jan. 11, 1861.)

Sisit canog-na Hugo Ried ms., 1852; Hoffman, Bull. Essex Inst. 17, 2, 1885. Bancroft (after Ried), Native Races, I, 460, 1874. (spelling Sisitcanogna).

Written by Kroeber Sisitkano-gna.—Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 142, 1907.

Sisit Canog-na: Former rancheria at the old San Gabriel Mission pear orchard, below the mouth of Wilson, Mission, and San Marino canyons -- now called the Cooper Place, where Isaac and Thomas Cooper live [1895].-- Hiram Reid,

[OVER]

History of Pasadena, p. 20, 1895.

[OVER]

Sisjulciöy

Chumashan

Sisjulciöy (from *Shi-shá'-we-ku-i*). A former Chumashan village on the coast in Ventura co., Cal., in a locality now called Punta Gorda.

Ci-câ'wo-ku-i.—Henshaw, Buena Ventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. Sisjulicoy.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 24, 1863.

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See also Sisjulicoy, Ci-câ'wc-ku-i

Siskiyous

Shastan

Siskiyous: Name applied loosely to Indians in mountains of same name along California-Oregon boundary.

See also Sis-ky-oue

Siskiyou

Shastan

Tribe in mts. of northern California, along Oregon boundary. -
Taylor, Indianology, Calif. Farmer, June 22, 1860.

Sis-ky-oue (= Sis'-ki-yu'): Shasta

Tribe in Siskiyou Mts. along boundary between California
and Oregon. Large encampment found at Emigrant Ford
on Klamath River (in ^{northern California} ~~Klamath Co., Oregon~~) May 18, 1860, by J. K. Lord. -
Lord, Naturalist in British Columbia, Vol. I, 271²⁸², 1866.

See Shasta.

Sislom

Ennesen?

Sislom: Rancheria in the 'Piñal' [pine woods?] on the coast toward San Luis [Obispo] from San Antonio Mission, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS
Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Sisolop

Chumashan

Sisolop. A former Chumashan village near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Sisolop

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif.--Taylor
Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor),
Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

Sisolop. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission.

--Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10,
MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

[Note: This rancheria was the one near Pt. Concepcion,
known to the Spaniards as El Cojo Sisilopo, probably
to distinguish it from the other Sisolopo rancheria
on site of present Ventura, El Cojo being their name
for the chief of the rancheria, who was lame.]

See also Sisolopo, Asunta, Asuncion, Shishalap.

Sisolopo

Chumashan

Sisolopo: Santa Barbara Channel rancheria at San Buenaven-
tura. Population in 1796, 86; Chief, Liguiguiyá.--Phelipe
de Goycochea, Report to Borica, March 12, 1796, Archives
of Calif., State Papers, Missions, II, 94 [Extracts made
for Bancroft Library].

Sisolopo: Bancroft (after Goycochea, 1796), Hist. of
Calif., I, 672, footnote, 1884.

[Note: Not to be confused with rancheria of Sisolop or
El Cojo Sisolopo, tributary to La Purisima Mission and
located near Point Concepcion.]

Sisolop: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San
Buenaventura Mission (177 Indians). Spellings: Sisolop
130 times; Sisolóp 1; Solop 1; Soolop 1; Chicholop 1.
Sisilob 1; Cisilop 1.

[OVER]

See also Shisholopo, Shishalap, Asunta,

Sisolop. -- "Rancheria to whom neophytes of Santa Ynez Mission belonged according to books of baptism." --
Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos, p. 10, Bancroft Library, 1877.

Spanish names San Buenaventura and La Asumpta.---Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808..

Sisolop: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (5 Indians). Spellings: Sisolop; Chisolop, Chicholops, Chicholop 3 times. Spanish name El Cojo.---Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825. [Note: Probably refers to rancheria at Point Concepcion, since the chief of the Point Concepcion rancheria was called El Cojo by the Spanish.]

Sisolop: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records (128 Indians). Spellings Sisolop in Registers, 1799-1804; 1804-6; 1814; 1822; Sisolo in Book of Baptisms¹⁸¹⁴. Spanish name Cojo. Chief named Puyayemehuit in 1799.

VERSO

Sispili

Chumashan

Sispili: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero @ Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Sespil

Sissabanonase

Chumashan

Sissabanonase. A former Chumashan village near Santa Barbara mission, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863.

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See also Sisabanonase

Sissábanonase

Chumashan

Rancheria formerly near site of Santa Barbara Mission, Calif
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863 (from mission record).

See also Sisabanonase

Sisuch

Chumashan

Sisuch. A former Chumashan village
near Santa Barbara, Cal.—Taylor in Cal.
Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863.

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See also Sisuchi

Sisuch

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to Santa Barbara Mission, Calif.

--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863. · Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Sisuchi, Situchi, Quemada, Susuchi

Sisuchi

Chumashan

Sisuchi. A former Chumashan village near Santa Inés mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal. (Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861). Cf. *Lisuchu*, *Sisithii*.

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See also Sisuch

Sisuchi

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to Santa Ynez Mission, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. - Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

"Sisuchu", "Suchi, alias La Quemada", "Achi, alias La Quemada" are all given in a list of "rancherias to which neophytes of Santa Ynez Mission belonged, according to books of baptism."-- Archivos de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libres y Documentos (Extracts made for Bancroft Library, MS, 10, Sisuch.-- Rancheria tributary to Santa Barbara Mission. 1877) Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863. Same spelling Bancroft, Native Races I, 459, 1874 (after Taylor) [over]

See also Sisuch, Situchi, Susuchi, Quemada, Susuquey, Susuquiy, Susaguey, Sesuchi, Sisutxi, Sisuchy, Susachie

[Card 2]

Sisuchi

Chumashan

Sisuchi: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (57 Indians). Spellings: Sisuchi 29 times; Sisuchy 2; Sisutxi, Sesuchi, Susachie. Spanish name La Quemada.--Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

Sisuchi: Rancheria mentioned in Santa Ynez Mission Records (13 Indians). Spellings: Sisuchi, Suchi (alias Quemada), in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Ynez, MS, 1804-1866; Sisuchi 12 times; Sisuchuhus, in Register of Santa Ynez Mission, MS, 1803-1810 (Book 17, Archives of Parochial Church of Santa Barbara).

Sisuguina

Mohavean?

"Rancheria del Diablo," some 55 leagues over the desert east^{erly} of mission San Gabriel, Calif., mentioned by Nuez in 1819.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 337, 1885; "San Miguel de Sisuguina, or rancheria del Diablo." (ft. note).
(Line as 15 leagues beyond Atongaitet and 7 leagues beyond Topipabit, 2nd.)

Sisui

Sisui: Rancheria mentioned once (1796) in Libro Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Sisulcui

Chumashan

Sisulcui: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (11 Indians). Spellings: Sisulcui 3 times; Sisulcuy 3; Sijulcuy 4; Sisjulcuy.--Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1808. (also Sisculcuy)

Sisulcui, Sisculcuy: Rancheria tributary to San Buenaventura Mission.-- From Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, pp. 27, 28, 29, 1877.

See Sisjulicoy, Ci-câwc-ku-i

Sisum

Miduan

Sisum: Given by Heinrich Lienhard in his Journal (1847) as one of 3 Indian villages (Sisum, Yuba, and Minal) in the vicinity of Sutter's truck farm at Minal on Feather River 2 miles above Hock Farm.-- Heinrich Lienhard, Californien, pp. 167, 173, 295, 1898.
~~Spelled Sidumo (typog. error), ibid, p. 162.~~
Spelled Sisums, ibid, p. 174.

See Se'-sum

See also Sesum, Sishu, Sisumi, Teechum

Sisupistu

Yokut

Place or rancheria at ^{Ev}NE point of lake [Kern Lake] visited by Zalvidea July 26, 1806.--Bancroft (after Zalvidea's Diary), Hist. Calif., II, 48 ft. note, 1885.

Bancroft identified the lake as probably Tulare, but the distances, directions, and rancherias mentioned prove that it was the highwater lake resulting from the union of what are now known as Buenavista and Kern lakes. - *Cam*.

Sitanche

(?) Chumashan

Sitanche: Rancheria mentioned once (1835). in Libro segundo de Bautismos, Mision de San Buenaventura, MS, 1809 - 1873.

Si-tâp-tâ-pâ

Chumashan

- Si-tâp-tâ-pâ: Former rancheria in southern Ventura County on site of present town of Nordhoff.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling Sitoptopo, quoted from educated halfbreed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology. (Henshaw also uses spelling Si-tâh-tâ-pa.)

See also Sitapatapa, Sitoptopo, Si-tâh-tâ-pa

Sitaptapa

Chumashan

Sitaptapa (*Si-tâ'p-tâ-pâ*). A former Chumashan village on or near the site of the present town of Nordhoff, Ventura co., Cal.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab. B. A. E. 1884.

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Sitās

Chumashan(?)

Sitās: Rancheria mentioned (1799) in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

Sitax: Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission ---
Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS
Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Sitax

Chumashan(?)

Sitax: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Purisima
Mission, MS, 1788-1834.

Si'tca (= Se'-chah)

Wintun

Old village of "Southerly dialect", at E end of bridge across Cache creek N of Rumsey. Site in orchard and just N of wagon road.

Arch. & Eth.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., ^A vol. 6, 295, Feb. 1908

Name given me as Se'-chah by inhabitants of Ber-red'-de-he at north end of Capay Valley north of Rumsey. - com.

Sitchiqui

Rancheria mentioned

Spellings in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (6 Indians): Sitchiqui; Sitchaqui; Sichqui; Sixqui. -- Mission San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Sitchaqui, Sichqui, Sixqui

Sitectac

Sitectac: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission (10 Indians, 1804). Spellings: Sitectac 3 times; "Sitectac or San Fco Xavier" 2.-- Mission Santa Cruz, Libro de Bautismos, Mission Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also San Francisco Xavier

Sitintajea

Sitintajea. A former rancheria connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal. -- Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. 587

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See also Sittintac, Sitlintaj.

Sitintajea

Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif

-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct' 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native

Races, I, 453, 1874. Typographical error for Sitintajca

Sitintajca: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de
Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

See Sitlintaj

See also Sittintac, sitlintaj

Sitlintaj

Sitlintaj. A former rancheria connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. 583

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See also Sitintajea, sittintac

Sitlintaj

Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif.
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native
Races, I, 453, 1874.

Sitlintaj: Rancheria 1 league N of Mission Dolores, on
coast near Twin Peaks, mentioned in Book of Baptisms,
San Francisco Mission (12 Indians). Spellings: Sitlintaj
4 times. Ssitlintaj, Sitintajca, Sitlintac, Sittintac,
Zitintajca.--Mision de San Francisco, Libro primero de
Bautismos, MS, 1776-1810

See also Sitintajca, Sittintac.

Sitolo

Chumashan

Sitolo. A former Chumashan village
near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara
co., Cal.

Sautatho.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.
Sitolo.—Ibid.

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See also Sautatho

• Sitolo or Sautatho

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif. - Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. - Bancroft (after Taylor, 1863) Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Sitolo. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission.

-- Archivos de la Mision de La Purissima Concepcion,

MS Copy, 10, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Sitolo: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Purissima Mission, MS, 1788-1834.

See also Sautatho

Sittintac

Sittintac. A former rancheria connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal. - Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. 564

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See also Sittintajea, Sittintaj

Sittintac

Olhonear

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif.
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native
Races, I, 453, 1874.

Sittintac: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

See Sitlintaj

See also Sitintajea, Sitlintaj

Situchi

Chumashan

Situchi. A former Chumashan village situated near Santa Inés mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Situchi

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to Santa Ynez Mission, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Former

Situcho.-- Rancheria near the house of the Santa Rosa Ranch, a few miles distant from Santa Ynez Mission. There were 7 rancherias on the site of the Santa Rosa Ranch when Santa Inez Mission was founded.-- A.S. Taylor (from information obtained from the Proprietress of Santa Rosa Ranch in April 1863), in Calif. Farmer, May 22, 1863.
[Note: The rancheria Susuchi in 1796 was at Arroyo la Quemada, some 25 miles distant from Santa Ynez Mission.]

See also Sisuch, Sisuchi, Susuchi, Quemada, Sitanche?

Situnami

Chumashan

Situnami: Rancheria mentioned twice (in 1810) in Libro segundo de Bautismos, Mision de San Buenaventura, MS, 1809-1873.

See also Setunami

Siuccabit, Siuccavit

Siuccabit, Siuccavit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1777-1820.

See Siutcabit

Siuche

Chumashan

Siuche: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (5 Indians). Spellings: Siuche 2 times; Siugchi 1; Sigchi 1.-- Mision Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, 1786-1825, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Note: Error in Pinart's copy. Spellings in original MS are Siuctu, Siugtu.

~~See also Siugtu: Siujtu?~~

Siucsiu

Chumashan

Siucsiu, Siucssihui: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Cchiucchiuc

Siucsiu: Rancheria mentioned in Santa Ynez Mission Records (5 Indians). Spellings: Siucsiu, Syusyu, SSiucssiu in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Ynez, MS, 1804-1866; Siucsiu 5 times in Register of Santa Ynez Mission, MS, 1803-1810 (Book 17, Archives of parochial Church of Santa Barbara).

Siuctu

Chumashan

Siuctu, Siucgtu: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Siujtu

Siuesianthre

Siuesianthre: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

See Siuocianthre

Siuhaya

Chumashan

Siuhaya: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Siguaya.

Siuicon

Chumashan

Siuicon: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara. MS, 1786-1825.

See Siguicon.

Siujtu

Chumash

Rancheria at or near Santa Barbara. -- "Rev. Juan Caballeria y Collett (E. Burke, translator), Hist. City of Santa Barbara, 1892."

Referred to by Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pub., Am. Arch. & Ethn. vol. 2, p. 31, June 1904.

Siujtu. ^(Village near Santa Barbara.) -- Kroeber, Chumash and Costanoan Languages, Univ. of Calif. Pubs., Amer. Arch. & Ethn., IX, p. 270, Nov. 19, 1910.

Si-uk-tun. -- Former large and populous rancheria at harbor of Santa Barbara. -- MS Vocabulary obtained by H.W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling Siujtun, quoted from educated halfbreed. -- MS [over]

See also Yuctu, Yuchtu, Siuxton, Seo^{ch}toon', Sioqtun, Seyuktoon, Si-uk-tun, Siuctu, Siugtu

Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos.
293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

Siujtu: Rancheria near Presidio of Santa Barbara, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (89 Indians). Spellings: Siujtu 21 times; Siuctu 8; Siugtu 15; "Siugtu near the Presidio" 2; Siucgtu 10; Siutu 10; Siut 3; Sciuctu; Siotu; Siujtum, Spanish name San Antonio. -- Mission de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS. 1786-1825.

Siuktun

Chumashan

Siuktun. A Chumashan village given by Taylor as having been situated near Santa Inés mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal., and said by the Ventura Indians to have been on the harbor of Santa Barbara.

Seyuktoon.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860.
Si-úk-tun.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 584, 1910

See also Seo^{ch}-toon', Seyuktoon, Si-úk-tun

Sinocianthre

Sinocianthre: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (2 Indians, 1822, 1827). Spellings Sinocianthre, Siuesianthre.--Mision de San Juan Bautista Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Siupcabit

Siupcabit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos,
Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1777-1820.

See Siutcabit

Siusumne

Midoo

Siusumne: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José
Mission (14 Indians). Spellings: Siusumne, Ssibusumne,
Ssiusomne, Ssiuzumne, Seusumne, Sigusumne, Ssigusóme.--
Mision de San José, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1897-1859.

Siusumne, Siusumn, Ziusumne, Ziuzumé, Seusumne: Spellings
in San José Mission Register.--Lista Alfabética de Neo-
fitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San
Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

See Sé-sum

See also

Siut

Chumashan

Siut: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Siujtu

Siutasegena

, Siutasegena: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (4 Indians, 1811). Spellings: Siutasegena 4 times; Siutaasegena 2.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Siutcabit

Siutcabit: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (22 Indians). Spellings: Siutcabit 24 times; Siutcanga 5.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Siutcabit: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission (11 Indians). Spellings: Siutcabit 6 times; Siuccabit 4; Siucavit 3; Siuccavit 3; Siupcabit 2.--Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

Siutcanga

Siutcanga: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (22 Indians). Spellings: Siutcabit 24 times; Siutcanga 5.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

See Siutcabit

Siutu

Chumashan

Siutu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos,
Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Siujtu

Siuxton

Chumashan

Siuxton.-- MS Vocabulary of "Siuxton or Santa Barbara
Mission language" obtained by A. Pinart at San Buena-
ventura, 1878.. MS No. 34984, Bancroft Library

See also Seosh^htoon, Sioqtun, Seyuktoon, Si-^huk-tun,
Siujtu, Yuctu, Yuchtu

Sivimūatim

Kam-meí'

Yuman

sivimūatim: Diegueño clan at Kupa, subordinate to Tuktum clan. Name means "to strike the sun" or "face peeling from sunburn". --W.D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 186, May 28, 1929.

Sivinte

So Piute

Shoshonean

Mohave name for Larces Chemegué Sevinta; the same being Powell's Shivwits Paiute. --Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 107, 1907. (Virgin River Piute, living about the Kohoaldje of the lower Virgin, "in the mountains beyond, that is, north or east of the Kohoaldje", Ibid., 109.)

Sivinte: Mohave name for "a Paiute division"; known to the Chemehuevi as Shivich. --A. L. Kroeber, Origin Tradition of the Chemehuevi Indians, Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, Vol. 21, 242, 1908.

See also Chemegué Sevinta, Shivwits, Sivits.

Sivits

Piute

Chemehueve name for Virgin River Piute called by Powell Shivwits, and by the Mohave Sivinte. - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, 107, 1907.

See also Shivwits, Sivinte.

Siv-ve-nang-at'

Shoshonean

Monache (of Lone Pine) name for Panamint Shoshone.
Given me by Lone Pine Monache. - cam

Shivwits

Shoshonean

Shivwits. A Paiute tribe formerly inhabiting the plateau bearing their name in N. W. Arizona, and numbering 182 in 1873. There are now (1909) 118 Shivwits in the S. W. corner of Utah, near St George, where they have about 70 acres of tillable land, with adjacent land suitable for pasturage, while others are said to be on the Moapa res. in Nevada. 552
 Cehmeque-sabinta.—Cortez (1799) in Pac. R. R. Rep., III, pt. 3, 126, 1856. Chemeguabas Sevintas.—Garcés (1776), Diary, 472, 1900. Chemegue-sevicta.—Orozco y Berra, Geog., 59, 1864. Chemegué Sevinta.—Garcés, op. cit., 444. Chevet.—Arricivita quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 686, 1882. Kohoaldje.—Kroeber in Univ. Cal. Pub., Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., VI, 107, 1907 (Mohave name). Lee-Biches.—Beadle, Undeveloped West, 658, 1873. Paranükh.—Kroeber, op. cit. (Chemehuevi name). Savints.—Hinton, Handbook to Arizona, 353, 1878. Seviches.—Hoffman in 10th Rep. Hayden Surv., 461, 1878. Sevinta.—Escudero, Not. Estad. de Chihuahua, 228, 1834. Sheavwits.—Powell and Ingalls in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 42, 50, 1874. Sherwits.—Ingalls in H. R. Ex. Doc. 66, 42d Cong., 3d sess., 2, 1873. Shi'-vwits.—Powell and Ingalls, op. cit., 50. Sivinte.—Kroeber, op. cit. (another Mohave name). Sivits.—Ibid. (another Chemehuevi name). Virgin River Paiutes.—Ibid.

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Si-wah[s] (Palikla name)

Karok

Tribe on Salmon River (tributary of Klamath River, N.W. Calif.). —McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p. 211, 1853. Ibid, 164, spelled Se-wah. Spelled Sche-woh by Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Archives, III, 151, 1860.

Si-wah. — 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, p. 63, 1905.

See also Se-wah, Sche-woh.

• si'wakal

Pomo

Old village of "Lake Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on western slope and near the summit of ridge west of Clear lake, about 2 mi. north of Lakeport.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 156, Feb. 1908

Si-wât [pronounced Si-wawt]

Chumashan

Si-wât.-- Name of Santa Barbara Island in Mis-ka-ná-kan or San Buenaventura language (Chumashan). MS vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling, Si-wot, quoted from educated halfbreed.. MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

Sinot [Siuot?].--Name of Santa Barbara Island in language of Santa Cruz Islander (Chumashan).-- MS Vocabulary obtained by A. Pinart from a native of Santa Cruz Island found at San Buenaventura in 1878. MS No. 34988, Bancroft Library.

· Si'-wā-toi

Nōm'-lak-ke

Winton

· Si'-wā-toi: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village on other side of [^]^salt creek from John Flood's place, a mile or more below Newville, on Salt Creek. - Chm.

· Si'-wi-el'-toi

Nōm'-lak-ke

Winton

· Si'-wi-el'-toi: Name applied by Nōm'-lak-ke of Paskenta to their village on McCarty Creek about a mile north of So'-noom-o'-lél-e'-sle and 4 miles south of Elder Creek. -- Chm.

Siwim Pakan

Mi-doo

Midoo village, between South and Middle Forks American River, north of Placerville, El Dorado Co., Calif., Dixon, The Northern Maidu, map plate 38, 1905 .

• Siwim Pakan

Midu

Siwim Pakan. A former Maidu village a few miles N. of Kelsey, Eldorado co., Cal.—Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xvii, map, 1905.

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Siwi'yome (Se-we-yo-me)

Mewan

~~See Huku'hyume.~~

Another name for the Olāyome village called by themselves Hoo-koo'-yo-me. See Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 316, 1908.

Sixqui

Spellings ^{for ranchino} in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (6 Indians): Sitchiqui; Sitchaqui; Sichqui; Sixqui.-- Mission San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Sitchiqui, Sitchaqui, Sichqui

Si'-yahng

Che-teg'-ge-kah

Athapaskan

Si'-yahng (meaning 'Sand-eaters'): Nickname for Chë-teg'-ge-kah, tribe centering on Bald Mountain and Long Ridge and reaching from Salt Creek and Mina easterly to North Yolla Bolly and south to Round Valley. Northern boundary in contact with southern boundary of Settenbiden throughout. Given me by Tsen-nah'-ken-nes' and Set'-ten-bi-den, and by the Chë-teg'-ge-kah themselves. -- ~~clm~~

See Che-teg'-ge-kah

Siyakumna see Sikayumna & Si'-ä-kum-ne Mewan
Tribe occupying the country between Stanislaus River and French Camp Creek, with principal village at Knight's Ferry, called Chaparey. - Ill. Hist. San Joaquin Co., Calif. 1890.

Si-yak-um-na Indians. -- Chas. M. Weber, of Stockton, fitted out a party, March 1848, in which were a number of Si-yak-um-na Indians, and began exploring mts. N from Stanislaus R. Later sent Indians back to their chief, Jesus, on Stanislaus R., where Knight's Ferry now is. -- Frank T. Gilbert, Hist. of Calif., Vol. I of Hist. of Butte Co., Calif., by Harry L. Wells, p. 120, 1882. (Two vols. in one.)

Si-yak-um-na tribe ("Jose' Jesus, the celebrated chief of the Si-yak-um-na tribe". - Hist. Alameda Co., 32, Oakland 1881. [Entered by Jose' Jesus, was chief of the Chaparey.]
"Si-yak-um-nas under Estanislao". - Col. F. T. Gilbert in Hist. San Joaquin Co., 13, Oakland 1879.
See Si'-ä-kum-ne &c

[over

"at the death of Estanislao"

Si-yak-um-na "Jose Jesus" became chief of the tribe,
called by the Indians the Si-yak-um-na, with his rancheria at Knights
cha-pa-iv-eg Ferry. "History of San Joaquin Co. 12, Oakland,
1879. (Thompson & West, Pubrs.) "The range of the
tribe was between the Stanislaus and French Camp Creeks (Ibid).

Si-yak-um-na: "During the winter of 1841-2 Jose Jesus
(Pronounced Ho-za Ha-soos), the celebrated chief
of the Si-yak-um-na tribe, visited the fort
[Sutter's], at which time the Captain first met
him. In after years there sprang up a warm friend-
ship between these two men." -- Frank T. Gilbert
in History of Placer Co. Oakland, Thompson & West
Pubrs. 32, 1882.

Si-yak-um-nas: Mention is made of "Estanislao, the former
chief of the Si-yak-um-nas." Ibid. 34.

Si-yak-um-nas

Mewan

"Si-yak-um-nas:" José Jesus, the chief of the Si-yak-um-nas in 1845, mentioned by Frank T. Gilbert in Gilbert, Wells & Chambers, History of Butte County, p. 46, 1882.

See Si'-ă-kum'-ne

See also Siecumne, Siaa-kumna, Sikayumna, Siyakumna

• Si-yang'-^{ah}o-se or Si-ang'-^{ah}o-se

Me'-wuk

Mew'-wah rancheria and band 3 or 4 miles west of the bend of the Merced at head of Pleasant Valley, in the northwestern corner of Mariposa County. Close to mountain of same name, wh. is crossed by boundary line between Mariposa + Merced Counties, close to the eastern point of Stanislaus County. People all dead now. (Told me by Indian Wilson of Merced Valley.)

Si-ang'-ah-se. — Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p. 346, June 1907.

See also Li-yan-to, Si-yan-te, Se-gan-te, Se-yan-te, Singaw-to, Si-yau-te,
Si-ang'-ah-se

Mewan

Si-yau-te (typographic error for Si-yan-te, which see)
^{McKee}
Barbour } Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 74, 1853.
+ Wozencraft)

See Si-yan'-te, Si-ang'-ah-se

Si-yi Winton
Patwin Village on west side Sacramento River
above Tah'-nah. Told me by Blind Tom of Poosoone.
Located by W.S. Green as on the bend at upper end of Judge Hastings'
land.

See also Si-i

Siyovit

Siyovit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos,
Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820

See Seobit

Sjalihuilimu

Sjalihuilimu, Sjaluhiimu: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission, MS, 1772-1823.

See Scaluilimu

Sjevernovtsi

Kahchiáh

Pomo

Sjevernovtsi: Ludowig, 239, 1858

See Sewernowzer ac.

Silálama

Silálama: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Jalàma.

Sjohol

Ennesen

Sjohol: Rancheria E of San Antonio Mission. Spellings:
"Sjohol, to the E"; Zojol; Zojólyen, rancheria of Tsoco.--
Mision San Antonio, Libro de Bautismos, MS Copy by A.
Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Zojol, Zojólyen

Sjola

Ennesen

Sjola: Rancheria "above Monterey[Salinas] River", mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Zola, Zzola, Ssola,

Skatchpalikni

Shastan

- Skatchpalikni: Given by Gatschet as Klamath (of Southwestern Oregon) name for Shaste of Scott's Valley.--
A. S. Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. No. Amer. Eth.,
Vol. 2, Pt. 2, p. 315, 1890.

Skâ-tĩ-tâ'-ge

Ennesen

- Skâ-tĩ-tâ'-ge: Their own name for village of San Antonio Indians 1-1/2 miles from San Antonio Mission.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Antonio Mission, obtained at Jolon, Sept. 28, 1884, No. 843, Bureau Ethnology.
- skâtĩtâ' gi: J. A. Mason (after Henshaw), Ethnology of Salinan Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 107, Dec. 14, 1912 ("2 miles north of San Antonio").

See also skâtĩtâ' gi

Skeina (see Tchai-noh)

Karok

Gibbe in Schoolcraft's Archives, III, 150, 1853.

See also Tchai-noh

SKEREH

(introduced by Rafinesque to include

supertribal heading the following tribes:

Skereh: "Above 25 dialects and tribes; Panis, Seris, Pakis, Lepan, Shoshoni, Opata, Uchis, Poyay, &c., extending from Slave Lake to California, Texas, Florida, and Honduras.-- C. S. Rafinesque in Priest's American Antiquities and Discoveries in the West, p. 310, 3rd edition, 1833.

Rafinesque also says: "The Shoshoni is pretty well known to be a branch of the Alietan or Western Skereh, spoken as far as Mexico"-- Ibid, p. 395.

Skere, Skeeree: "Loup Pawnees, or Skere, as they call themselves"-- Stephen H. Long, Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, vol. 2, p. 365, 1823.
Spelled Skeeree.--Ibid, vol. 1, p. 478, 1823.

See also Alietan, "Aliatans, Snake Indians", Skere, Skeeree

Sketcelkascanañ

Athapaskan

· Sketcelkascanañ: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Slakaiya subtribe on east side main Eel River $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles above Horseshoe Bend. -- P.E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 104, 109 & map, 1923.

· Sko'-den ke'-ah

Nung-kah^{hl}

Athapaskan

· Sko'-den ke'-ah: Tribe on east side of main Eel River between Kekewaka Creek and Island Mountain, and adjoining the Tsen-nah'-ken-nes' on the north. -- Told me by 'Wylakke Tip', a Tsen-nah'-ken-nes'. - cm.

This so-called tribe, along with the Taht'-so-ke'-ah adjoining it on the west side of Eel River, constitute the Then'-chah-tung of the Set'-ten-bi'-den ke'-ah. - cm.

My informant, 'Wylakke Tip', states that the Sko'-den ke'-ah extend ~~southward~~ from Kekewaka Creek about 15 miles, but his distances are very roughly estimated. The southern boundary of the Sko'-den ke'-ah evidently coincides with the northern boundary of the Bahn'-ne-ko ke'-ah of lower North Fork Eel River. - cm

Skonon

Chumashan

Skonon (*Skō'nōn*). A former Chumashan village near Santa Barbara, Cal., in the locality now called Arroyo del Burro.—Henshaw, Buena Ventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 575, 1910

Skō-nōn

Chumashan

- Skō-nōn.-- Name of former rancheria near Santa Barbara at site now called Arroyo del Burro.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buena Ventura language obtained at San Buena Ventura, Nov. 1884 (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Skonon

Slacus (or Jlaacs)

Chumashan

Former rancheria in vicinity of La Purissima Mission, Calif.—Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

See also Jlaacs, Jlacus

Slakaiya

Athapaskan

Slakaiya: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" subtribe on east side main Eel River extending for several miles (alt 7) above Horseshoe Bend. Also called Seyadañkaiya.--
P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 103, 109 & map, 1923.

Slang Indianern

Shoshonean

Slang Indianern. — "Lewis and Clark: Van Kamper's Dutch
ed. iii, 144. 1818." Cited by Hoffman:
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIII, 296. March 8, 1886.

Slasyañbi'

Athapaskan

Slasyañbi': Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the
Baskaiya subtribe on east side main Eel River ~~4~~ or 5 or 6
miles below mouth of North Fork Eel. -- P. E. Goddard,
Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol.,
Vol. 20, pp. 102 & 109, 1923.

Slegini

Chumashan

Slegini: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records (2 Indians). Spellings: Slegini in Register 1804-1806; Silegini, 1814.

Slepin

(1774)

Slepin: Rancheria mentioned once in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Sligin

Sligin: Rancheria "near Arroyo Grande" mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, 1772-1823.

See Chliquin.

Smaps

Smaps: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Tmaps.

Smerilena

[Monterey Co.]

Smerilena: Rancheria on coast, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Ssmerilena

See also Ssmerilena

smē'wakapda

Pomo

old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern Dialect, at junction of two branches Mill creek about 1 mi. east of Mendocino State Hospital.

From smē'wa, wolf, ka, water(?), and pda, creek.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, ^{ETHNO - GEOG. POMO} 138, 1908, Feb.

One man says the village spoke the Central dialect; others say there was no village, the name being that of Mill creek. The name given is in Central dialect.
Same reference.

Smimu

Smimu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Chmimu.

Smith River Indians

Hass

Tribe mentioned by Board of Indian Commissioners as
at Hoopa Valley Agency in 1871.

~~Reft.~~ 3^d Ann. Reft. Board Indian Comm. (for 1871), 1872, 1872.
4th " " " " " (for 1872), 1872, 1872.

Smith River Indians, Smith Rivers.-- Po-lik-lah name for
Smith River and Smith River Indians was He-na. -- Lucy
Thompson, To the American Indian, pp. 143, 181, 1916

Wiyot name, Dalawa (Kroeber, quoted by Loud).--Ethno-
geography & Archaeology of Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif.
Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 292, 1918.

See Hah-wun-kwut

See also He-na, Dalawa

Smith River Indians (=Tolowa)

Athapaskan

• Smith River Indians: Small tribe^{of "Kuneste section" of stock} in the extreme north-western corner of California, comprising practically all of Del Norte County. Between 1862 and 1868 they were gathered on a small reservation on Smith River which was later abandoned. In 1910 they numbered 121, 118 in California and 3 in Oregon.--Dixon^{Census} Indian Population in the U.S. & Alaskaⁱⁿ 1910, p. 79, 1915.

Smith River Indians: Mentioned by George M. Hanson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Northern District California, in letter dated May 23, 1862.-- War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol. 50, Pt. 1, p. 1093, 1897.

See Tolowa

See also Smith River Indians, Tolewahs, &c

Smoke Creek Indians

Piute

Shoshonean

"Sa-a-ba, chief of the Smoke Creek Indians, . . . was a brother-in-law of Old Winnemucca."--History of Nevada, pub'd by Thompson & West, 150, 1881.

Smoke Creek Indians--"The chief of the Smoke Creek Indians [NW Nevada], a brother-in-law of Winnemucca. (208). "The Smoke Creek chief." (216).--Bancroft, Hist. Nev., Colo. and Wyo., 208 ft.note, 216, 1890.

Smoky Creek Band--Dexter Demming said to have been killed (Jan. 13, 1860) by "the Smoky Creek band of the Pah-Utes." [Resulted in Pyramid Lake battle.]--Memorial and Biog'l Hist. of North'n Calif., Lewis Pub'g Co., 153, 1891.

Smoke Creek Indians: Capt. A.B. Wells in letter dated March 19, 1865, reports attacking band of Smoke Creek Indians encamped 11 miles below Pyramid Lake.-- War

[OVER]

of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol.50, Pt. 1, p.404,
1897.

Smoke Creek Indians mentioned.--Ibid, Pt. 2, p. 245,
1897.

[OVER]

Smomimo

Smomimo, Smonimo: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Chmonimo.

Smomonel

Smomonel: Rancheria mentioned twice in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

Smu'witsh

Band about the Cathedral Oaks at Santa Barbara. - W. J. Hoffman,
Bull. Essex Inst. vol. 17, p. 29, 1885.

Chumash

END OF REEL.
PLEASE
REWIND.